CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
For Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SESAMOL GOLDSEAL WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,772—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

CHUBB'S GOODS
FIRE PROOF AND
THIEF RESISTING
SAFES.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	21st Aug.
BRANNON	4189	E. Crocco	28th "
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.L. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vides	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vides	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vides	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 17, 1896.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. LALPOORA	3,269	On or about the 31st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Aug., 1896. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	3707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	7th September.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Horaby Road.
Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandavi, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,650 tons, on or about the 27th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 26th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" ..... 17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or *vice versa*, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,



1896—SHOOTING SEASON—1896.

CARTRIDES

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED
ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND

ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARIE CORELLI'S GREAT SUCCESSES { THE MIGHTY ATOM, CAMEOS, SORROWS OF SATAN, BARABBAS, ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS, } Rs. 2. EACH.

In a few days Rs. 2. { THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL **JUDE THE OBSCURE** } Orders Registered.

There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle.*

One of the most powerful and daring that ever came from Mr. Thomas Hardy's pen.—*Scotsman.*

LA GLACE

A perfect preservative for Food of all kinds. Milk, Meat, Wine, &c., are prevented from turning sour in the hottest climate and have a charming freshness imparted to them, rendering them perfectly wholesome. 1 lb. tins Rs. 2 each.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET OUTFITS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CRICKET BATS

BY POPULAR MAKERS
AYRE'S CELEBRATED.
ALL CANE HANDLE
CRICKET BATS.
AYRE'S CRICKET BATS.

F. H. AYRE'S CELEBRATED ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS, each bat being made of the best seasoned selected willow: they are well-balanced and comfortable to handle; are good drivers and will stand a lot of hard wear, Rs. 12-8 each.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 11-4.

F. H. AYRE'S MATCH BATS, made of specially selected wood to stand any climate, improved spring all-cane handle, they are perfectly balanced, light and good drivers. For presentation or private use, they cannot be surpassed, Rs. 14-8 each.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 13-0.

CLAPSHAW'S ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS, well seasoned willow blades. We can recommend these as excellent bats for practice and hard wear, Rs. 10-8 each.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 9-4

LEG GUARDS.

THE "NOTTS" VENTILATED LEG-GUARDS, made of superior white buck-skin, best cane stripes; very light in weight, cool and easy fitting. They afford ample protection to the leg, Rs. 11-8 per pair.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 10-8.

BATTING GLOVES

BATTING GLOVES, white buck-skin, with stout-elastic wrist bands, and especially preparbubular rubber finger guards. These are capital gloves for hard wear, the rubber guards being very securely fixed on, Rs. 5-12 per pair.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 5.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.
A LARGE SELECTION
OF
WATERPROOFS,
UMBRELLAS
CARRIAGE RUGS,
AND
APRONS:
BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

LARGE NUMBER OF WATCHES

STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE DATE OF OUR

STOCKTAKING SALE

OF

SURPLUS WATCH STOCK

TILL AUGUST 31ST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

IS RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION

and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE, PROMPT, THOROUGH,
INVOLVING NO CHANGE OF DIET.
Per Bottle Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons...	16	8
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

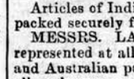
Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5	

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 21st, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President, the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN,)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor.

Box Office :—Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties may be made to Mr. L. N. BANAJI in writing till the 1st day of September, next :—

1. Piece of land admeasuring 4330 square yards or thereabouts with Bungalow thereon bearing Municipal number 3 and 5-3236, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. C. Barboro.

2. Piece of land admeasuring 4918 square yards or thereabouts with Bungalow thereon bearing Municipal number 7-37, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. W. C. Hughes, or his sub-tenants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. NARONDAS CULLIANDAS, near the Portuguese Church, Bhuleshwar, Mr. DEVIDAS HARIVALABHDAS, Ridge, Malabar Hill, or to Mr. L. N. BANAJI at his office, High Court.

Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 6TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 28th No 129, and "Asian" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.

SPECIAL MONSOON SHIPMENT.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

UNDER-VESTS—SHORT OR LONG SLEEVES,

SOCKS—DRAWERS.

RIBBED WOOLLEN CHOLERA BELTS,

CYCLING SHIRTS,

&c., &c.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP BEDDING, SALOON LINEN, &c., by contract will be received by the Undersigned through Registered Post up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire) on the 26th August, 1896.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 20th August, 1896, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per Share (free of Income Tax), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be payable to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 29th August, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th August, 1896.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

"THE LATEST."

ONE of your "RIDGELESS DWELLING TENTS" 12' by 9' which I had 3 months in Kashmir in 1894 : 3 months winter tour 1894-95, and then 4 months in Pamirs or travelling to and fro seems in perfect order. It withstood a snow-storm that broke down 2 new Kashmir Tents made by another firm in Cawnpore and which were being used by two other members of the Pamir Commission.

M. J. GERARD, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of TENT and CAMP FURNITURE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.......................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,

BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—

IMPROVED

MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

ROOM 66,

CALCUTTA.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts. ; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows : Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLES and ACCESSORIES from VATCHA BROS. can also be had at same price from NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST BUSINESS for SALE in Large Station in N.-W. P. Old Established, well-stocked with Fresh Goods, and doing an increasing return. Splendid opportunity for good man with moderate capital. Full particulars to BONA-FIDE applicants. Apply to "N.-W. P.," care of this Office.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE :—FAZENDARI RIGHTS on Lands, in Girgaum and Kalbadevi, yielding net Rs. 400 per annum. Apply to H. F. SOARES and Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES. Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD : 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10 ; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14 : Souchong ans. 12 ; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for a LIFE ASSURANCE Co. in the first rank of British Offices Mofussil Agents for all the principal centres of the Bombay Presidency. Liberal Terms. Applicants must be well connected and influential and capable of influencing business. Apply stating qualifications to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced and steady EUROPEAN REPORTER, for the "Deccan Herald" Press, Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials, Stating salary expected, to the PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

TO LET, from 1st October, "VICTORIA LODGE," Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, with Garden and Stables. For Rent, &c., apply to BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

TO LET—The "CHALET," Pavai Road, Mount Pleasant Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Starling. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, Sett Lodge, Nowroji Hill.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each ; Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 ; Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Liqueur Almonds, at Rs. 2-8 per lb. Chocolate Eggs containing Sweets, Re. 1-8 per lb., As. 2 each. Ordinary Sweets for School Children, etc., at As. 12 and 8 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA ! ! ! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwad, Dr. H.L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) rendered Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hira Mahadhoo, Narayan Raghoba Purkur, Donga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagooji, Patells or Headmen of Worli, Koliwad. Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints ; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts ; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

1 lot loaded cartridges.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 chesnut Arab pony, 13-2½, 5 years, good saddle and harness horse.
1 chesnut C. B. pony, 13-3, 9 years, a good hunter, trapper and polo pony, believed sound.
1 handsome well-bred C. W. gelding, over 15 hands, up to any weight, regularly hunted with Bombay hounds, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 strong bay baba-pony.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHAR TOOKDA LANE, BHULESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Aution on the premises at the instance of Sir Albert Sassoon and other mortgagees and on account and risk of Sha Butcharjee Ramsook, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 27th May, 1893, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Koombhar Tookda Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 454, new No. 2368, old Survey No. 301 and new Survey No. 443, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward No. 5051 and 5053 and Street No. 22 (1) (2) and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mandir of the late Moorarbhoy Vizbhookhandas, deceased, on or towards the west by the Koombhar Tookda Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Bhaganlal Beharilal, and on or towards the south by the Mandir of Jivanlalji Maharaj, and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Bhasker and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and cotton piece-goods, and the following :—

Teak and blackwood household furniture such as sofas and easy chairs, double and single almyras, wardrobe, marble table, teapoys, cabinet, hatstand, writing table, glass and crockery.

6 cases each 50 dozens Jean Marie Farina's eau-de-cologne.

About 200 dozens pink, blue, gold border coffee cups and saucers.

The property of Alfred Pell, Esq.

1 ebonized iron framed square pioano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, imported by Rose and Co., in very good order.

1 "Crypto" front driving safety bicycle with bell.

17 pairs gentlemen's Balmoral brown lace boots.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Boucher, consisting of wearing apparel, leather portmanteaus, writing tables, chairs and easy chairs, sample counters, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light strong victoria.
1 second-hand safety bicycle with spare tyre.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A MEDICAL DISPENSARY AT DHOBITALAO NEAR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET.

Under instructions from Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobitalao, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m.—

The whole of the fittings, furniture, medicines, drugs, &c., of the Dispensary, also surgical instruments of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WARI BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Cooverjee Dewji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Savaliaram Ganoeji and Savaliaram Maji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd February, 10th April, and 6th June, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards together with the building or chawls built or standing thereon, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hirjibhoy Hormusjee, on the west by the Belvedere Hill Road, on the north by the property of Nensy Khyraz and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraz, being another portion of the land leased to the said mortgagors, and on the south by the said Wari Bunder Road, and which said premises are assessed under E Ward No. 7039, Street No. 17, and facing towards Wari Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the underaigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano, English standing clock, fancy table and wall ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fiddles, China matting, etc., the property of Mr. N. N. DE VIDA, changing residence.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ; ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS..............................£10.695,969
REVENUE.............................£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,

BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, other plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRESIDENCY MATCH.—COLD and HOT TIFFINS at the GYMKHANA HOTEL, only one minute's walk from the Ground.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, for NARALI PURNIMA, (Hindu Holiday).

CECIL T. SARGON,
For the General Manager.

Bombay, 14th August, 1896.

NOTICE TO MASTER CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of Calcutta desire to receive Tenders for the construction of a portion of their DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS to be submitted not later than the 15th September next. The work is chiefly earth-work, brick-work in the construction of sundry buildings in circular brick sewer, the construction of branch pipe-sewers, the supply of pipes for the unfiltered water-supply and enlargement of accommodation bridge, together with about 6 miles of 2 feet guaged railway and rolling stock.

The work is divided into six contracts, of which tenders are required for three at present.

	Approximate cost.
CONTRACT No. I.	Rs.
Unfiltered water-supply to the suburbs chiefly for the supply of fitting and cast-iron pipes laid in place	7,00,000
CONTRACT No. II.	
Sewage outfall for city and suburbs chiefly bridges, earth-work, buildings for engine-houses and establishment and three sluices	15,00,000
CONTRACT No. IV.	
Sewer and branch sewers south of Tolly's Nullah	4,50,000
Total Rs.	26,50,000

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Corporation on payment of Rs. 25 for each set of tenders.

A security deposit with the tenders will be required of Rs. 10,000 in the case of contract Nos. I and IV., and Rs. 25,000 in the case of contract No. II.

For further information apply to the Chief Engineer to the Corporation, Calcutta.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

11th August, 1896

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.

27th July, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS

RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.

At Rs. 120 per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY

At Rs. 62 per dozen.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)

At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Sole Agents for India,

(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)

OR

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,

33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. J. BORDES'

ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Brückfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS . No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.

MADRAS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................................Rs.6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-35m., 10-22a. Low water, 3-41m., 4-46a.
Cricket: Parsees vs. Presidency.
Novelty Theatre: Thespian Club's performance, 9-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel meeting for Boys, tea and cake, 8 p.m.
B. V. R., second Regimental Dance. Town Hall.
B. B. and C. I. Railway, dance, Parel Gymkhana, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Patna left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Jubeda entered the dock yesterday; the steamers Bareda and Jupiter left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Rohilla yesterday.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be no meet of the Gun Club to-morrow afternoon.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon, on account of the Presidency Cricket Match.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s s Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day, the 21st instant.

BURGLARY AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.—Mr. Jamsetji Temoolji, a Parsee, having his shop at Gowalia Tank Road, has made a report to the police that his shop was broken into, and Rs 74 in cash, one tin of jam, and three bottles of scent were stolen therefrom

VOLUNTEER DANCE.—The Bombay Volunteer Rifles' second Regimental dance of the season takes place in the Town Hall, this evening,at 9 o'clock, the notice of which will be seen in their Regimental Orders given in another column of this paper. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

BURGLARY AT MAHALUXMI.—Syid Amir Haji Abdulla, residing in the compound of the Swimming Bath at Mahaluxmi, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday his room was broken into, and Rs. 200 in currency notes, a silver watch, and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 352-13-0, were carried away.

A MISSING COOLIE.—Doning Pereira, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police, on Wednesday afternoon, that he engaged a Hindu coolie at the Arthur Crawford Market to convey a quantity of rice, flour, sugar, ghee, and other groceries, of the collective value of Rs. 7, to his house. The complainant accompanied the coolie, and kept him in sight as far as Nishanpada, where he missed him and could not trace his whereabouts.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—Babaji Heeroo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged twenty years, residing at Haines Road, and employed in the Indian Mill, was, on Wednesday last, working in the blow-room, when he accidentally had his right arm caught in the blow-machine and drawn in. The machine was stopped, and he was extricated and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured limb was amputated above the elbow, and he was detained under treatment.

FATAL FALL OFF A COCOANUT TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mahim Bazaar Road, regarding the death of Deoji Narayen, a Hindu toddy-drawer, aged forty years. On Wednesday afternoon, deceased went up a cocoanut tree in the compound of one Cassinath Dharoo, at Mahim Bazaar Road, and after drawing toddy, was descending the tree, when he accidentally lost his hold and fell down, fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious, and was being conveyed to his house, when he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

IMPORTING DISEASED BUFFALO MEAT INTO BOMBAY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. A. Rodrigues Sub-Inspector, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted one Dugdoo Tookia, a Mahar, on a charge of importing into Bombay, from Cooria, a quantity of diseased buffalo meat, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. On the 1st instant accused arrived from Cooria by a local train, and alighted at the Byculla station, where a Railway policeman noticed in his possession a quantity of putrid buffalo meat, and having arrested him handed him over to the Municipal authorities. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 4.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A GOAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe charged two Mahomedans, named Mea Gowlee and Dada Mea, before Mr. W. Webb, with causing grievous hurt to one Leo Jao, a Goanese farmer, by knocking out three of his teeth, while he was seated in his hut at Elphinstone Road, on the evening of the 12th instant. The circumstances under which the complainant was assaulted by the accused have already been published. The accused, who had, after belabouring the complainant, absconded, were arrested by Constable Okeeffe yesterday morning in their house at Ghogari Mohalla, Bhendy Bazaar Road. His Worship convicted both the accused on a charge of simple hurt, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and ordered Rs. 30 out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT BYCULLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged one Ramkuber Balluck, a Purdasee dhobie, with having, on the night of the 29th ultimo, murdered by strangulation his brother-in-law, Gungadeen Sunoo, also a dhobie, residing in the compound of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, the accused being undefended. After some further evidence was recorded, his Worship asked the accused whether he wished to make any statement. The prisoner having replied that he would reserve his statement for the High Court, the Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of wilful murder.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, further heard the charge of defamation preferred against Abdul Latiff Abdul Karim, by his relation, Jan Mahomed Mahomed, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Dhunjishah, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant, in his evidence, said that the statement made by the accused in an affidavit filed in a High Court suit, to the effect that "complainant was a notorious gambler, a drunkard, and a loafer" were not true, but he was a man without employment. He did not threaten to assault the accused. Complainant, in his cross-examination, said that he had no books of account, no shop of his own, and he did not pay any income tax. The case stands adjourned.

A MAHOMEDAN MEETING.—A meeting of Mahomedans was called by the Kaji of Bombay, and was held at Mr. Oomer Jamal's residence, Bellasis Road, yesterday evening. Kazi Mohammed Ali was called to the chair, and among those present were:—Mr. Oomer Jamal, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, Kazi Mohammed Saleh, Syed Gulam Mohammed Rafaie, Kazi Mahari, Moulvi Abdul Monim Baaqiza (Khatib, Juma Musjid) Ebrahim Usman Khatri, Haji Sumar Patel, Haji Shabu Siddick, Haji Abdul Sattar Sobe, Haji Ebrahim Patel, Haji Mussa, Haji Hussain, Mohammed Yusuf Khatkhaty, and many other patels and heads of the jamaths. Sunday next being Mohammed Holiday (i.e.) Prophet Mohammed's birthday), Mr. Oomer Jamal proposed, and K. B. Cassum Mitha seconded, the resolution for closing all the Mohammedan shops of the Sunni sects in honour of this Prophet's birthday. The resolution was put to vote, and carried out by a majority. Mr. Cassum Mitha then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved after reciting "Fateha" prayer.

THE MAHOMEDAN CHILD-WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Abdul Kader Rahimbux appeared to answer the charge of rape, under the Age of Consent Act, upon Fatma, his wife, a girl of nine years. The circumstances under which Zainabai, the mother of the girl, charged the boy have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused, while Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, pleader, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Aun Ali at the outset said that he had been informed that, though the case was fixed for that day, yet the prosecution had no further evidence to offer and the case could not be proceeded with. Mr. Dalvi said that Miss Freeny Cama, house-surgeon of the Cama Hospital, who had examined the girl, had proceeded to Europe; and another material witness, Constable Hobson, who made the investigation, had since gone to Nagpur for the benefit of his health, and the prosecution were not in a position to lead further evidence. The contention for the defence was that Dr. Sydney-Smith, who examined the girl, was of opinion that no rape had been committed. Even if Dr. Cama said that the offence had been committed, it would be a matter of difference of opinion between the doctors who in this case would materially disagree. The accused was accordingly discharged.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Mazagon police court, yesterday, Munshee Husson Mahomed, Head Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, brought up on remand and again charged Govinda Ravala, a lad aged thirteen years, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, with theft of currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 97, and a metal watch, valued at Rs. 8, the property of one Kuher Damji, a Lohana, at present residing at Barbhaya Mohlala. It appears that about ten days ago, complainant went to Bulsar from Ahmedabad. On alighting at the Bulsar Station he engaged the accused, who was then at the station to carry his luggage to the dharmsalla, where the complainant put up temporarily. The accused also stayed there as the complainant's attendant. About 7 o'clock in the evening they both retired to bed. About 10 p.m. complainant awoke, when he found "the boy" had disappeared, and a bag containing the property, was missing. He reported the theft to the Bulsar police, and a search was made there for the accused, who was not to be found. Accused, it appears, had absconded to Bombay, where he remained for a few days. On Tuesday night he proceeded to Grant Road railway station and purchased a third-class ticket for Ahmedabad. As he had no luggage with him, he was arrested on suspicion, and on his person being searched, the stolen money was found concealed on his waist. The lad subsequently made a statement, which led to the discovery of the complainant, who identified the property as his own. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of two years.

THE LATE MR. VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS.

THE following is the full text of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai's speech at the meeting held on the 18th instant, at the Petit Hall for raising a memorial in honour of Shet Varjivandas Madhavdas. Gentlemen, the proposition which has been entrusted to me runs as follows:—That subscription be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Shet Varjivandas Madhavdas, and that the form of the memorial be left to the decision of a commitee to be appointed at the meeting." This proposition, gentlemen, is, as you may well conceive, a necessary corrollary to what you have just passed with so much warmth and cordiality, and hardly requires any lengthy speech from me in its support. A worthy memorial in honour of a worthy gentleman is a right thing, and I have no doubt that liberal subscriptions for so desirable an object will be forthcoming. Thus, while the proposition itself is self-supporting, it is meet that I should add a few words as to the merits of the gentleman whose memory we have all assembled here this evening to perpetuate. One of our late Governors, Sir Bartle Frere, in holding up to the young generation of the Hindu community an old educated gentleman of position "as an excellent example of what an educated Hindu gentleman in the present day may achieve," described him in these words: "Always cautiously and wisely progressive, liberal as well as conservative, careful of the wants and wishes of his own community, yet never unmindful of the good of the community at large." I think, gentlemen, a careful survey of the life of Sheth Varjivandas Madhavdas will show that this description is equally applicable to him. To say that a man was liberal as well as conservative may, at first sight, appear rather inconsistent; but those who are well acquainted with Hindu society, as at present constituted, will understand that in making the above statement and in adding to the word "progressive," the adjuncts, "cautiously and wisely," Sir Bartle correctly described the position of a leader of Hindu community who successfully held the balance between the two extremes of opposing forces. On the one hand, there is the swift and almost irresistible current of a progressive age, propelled by a band of well-meaning, but zealous, ardent, and enthusiastic reformers; on the other, there is an inert mass representing the accumulated conservatism of ages, which only knows a trodden path and which requires extraordinary persuasion and moral force to induce it to move onward in a new direction. The tact, foresight, and judgment of a leader are put to the severest test in such struggles, the great problem being to avoid, as far as possible, a break and bring about a satisfactory solution. In all educational matters, Sheth Varjivandas readily lent his helping hand, but in matters which he thought depended upon personal conviction, he did not favour authoritative dictation or compulsion. From Mr. Dalpatram Khakhar's "Life of Shet Varjivandas," it appears that in the early dawn of female education in this city, the deceased Shet set a good example by sending to school girls from his own family, and thus led the way to overcome the prejudices of the masses against female education. Example is of course better than precept. The Sanskrit scholarship founded by Shet Varjivandas in connection with the Bombay University has given a stimulus to the study of our ancient language, and as Minister in Native States who had to select fit persons for Sanskrit teacherships, I may add, that the winners of Shet Varjivandas and Shet Bhagvandas Sanskrit scholarships invariably claimed our first attention. Our ancient law-giver, Manu, says: Single is each man born into the world, and single he dies, it is only his actions which survive him—actions which an English poet has described as "Foot-prints on the sands of time." In the Bhagvadgita, the great Krishna tells Arjuna:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरोजनः ॥

The masses follow the actions of great people; and thus additional responsibility rests on the leaders of society to so conduct themselves as to serve as models to others. Judged by this test, Shet Varjivandas, true to his Hindu faith and instinct, has certainly left a name as a valued and loyal citizen which deserves to be greatly respected. Dr. Blaney, whose close connection with Shet Varjivandas and his family extends over nearly half-a-century, having spoken at length as to the deceased's excellent trait of character, I would only allude to one instance of the deceased gentleman's brotherly affection. There was a question before the caste to which this distinguished family belonged as to who should be the shet or leader, and Mr. Varjivandas not only withdrew himself in favour of his brother, but successfully used his influence to ensure that brother's selection. The deceased shet was connected with many public institutions, and his advice as a sound man of business was freely sought and freely given. His charities speak for themselves. If we look to these alone, his name deserves to be commemorated. Fletcher rightly says:

"Whatever man possesses, God has lent;
And to His audit liable is ever
To reckon how, and where, and when he spent."

And in this connection, the epitaph of a charitable man is significant:

"What I spent, I lost; what I possessed, is left to others; what I gave away, remains with me."

No doubt, Shet Virjivandas gave away money for very useful objects. The Madhav Baugh and the Sion Sanitarium are living monuments which proclaim the charitable disposition of the friend whose loss we mourn.

With these few remarks, gentlemen, I commend to your hearty support the proposition I have placed before you, and conclude with the expression of an earnest hope that the purse strings of all connected with the deceased shet will be loosened to liberally respond to the call which the warmth of heart is, I know, sure to make on them for carrying out the object of this meeting.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you for adoption the annual report of the company togethe rwith the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1896. The total number of bales pressed at your presses at Pallej and Agra amounts to 26,302 and 8,557, respectively. The joint-working agreement at Agra was renewed this year, at the rate of Rs. 3-6-0 per bale, including hoops and gunnies, and the total pressing at all the presses was 39,245 bales, which shewed an increase of 7,822 bales in comparison to that of last year. Your Pallej factory has turned out this season 26,302 bales against 12,124 bales pressed last year. Considering the present low rates for pressing prevalent at Pallej and the neighbouring stations, your directors propose to make certain additions to and improvements in the present machinery which, they hope, would lead to a good out-turn with less expense. From the statement of accounts it will be seen that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 20,399-10-2, including the sum of Rs. 187-0-1 brought forward from last year, out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 3,200 to depreciation of machinery account and Rs. 1,500 to the reserve fund account, and from the balance they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 15,000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 200 be paid to the employees of the company, leaving a balance of Rs. 499-10-2 to be carried over to next year's account. Your buildings have been insured as under:—The Pallej Press Building, at Rs. 13,000; the Agra Press Building, at Rs. 14,000. The engines and machinery of your factories at Pallej and Agra are not insured. Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas and Lukhmidas Vussonjee, two of your directors, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-electon. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for the employees of the company. Messrs. Narandas Purshotumdas and Lukhmidas Vussonjee were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Motiram Haridas was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the secretaries and managers and directers of the company for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or ailing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of mos "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harringdon Road-London England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

COURT FEES ON TEN LAKHS WORTH OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL OF EZEKIEL JOSHUA ABRAHAM.

THIS was a reference to his Lordship under section 5 of the Court Fees Act in the matter of the petition for probate of the last will of Ezekiel Joshua Abraham. A difference had arisen in the case between the Registrar and the petitioners for probate as to the amount of the Court fees payable on the probate. The question in difference was whether the Court fee was payable on the total amount of the assets, which they stated in the petition to be likely to come to their hands, or upon such portion only of those assets, as, at the time of the testator's death, were in British India. The total assets were of the estimated value of Rs. 10,06,892-5-8. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the petitioners; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Strachey in giving his decision on the reference, said: In this case, a difference which has arisen between the Registrar and the petitioners for probate of the will of Ezekiel Joshua Abraham as to the amount of the Court fee payable on the probate, has been referred to me for decision under section 5 of the Court Fees Act VII. of 1870. The question in difference is whether the Court fee is payable on the total amount of the assets, which are stated in the petition to be likely to come to the petitioner's hand, or upon such portion only of those assets as at the time of the testator's death, were in British India. The total assests are of the estimated value of Rs. 10,06,892-5-8. Of these property valued at Rs. 4,29,415-5-8 was within British India and within the jurisdiction of this Court at the time of the testator's death. The residue, valued at Rs. 5,77,477, described in the schedule to the petition as "remittances expected from Shanghai," and consisting of the proceeds of opium and twist consigned by the deceased to Shanghai, was at the date of his death, at Shanghai, and is still there except Rs. 61,000, which, some time after that date, was remitted to Bombay by telegraphic transfers, and is now lying in certain Bombay banks. The Registrar's order is as follows:—"Having regard the section 244 of the Succession Act, requiring that petition should state the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands, and the Court Fees Act, Schedule I, No. 11. requiring duty at 2 per cent, on the amount of estate in respect of which the probate, etc., is granted, the Registrar cannot exempt any portion of the value of the estate, viz., Rs. 10,06,892-5 8, from payment of probate duty. I have to decide whether this view is correct. The question is weather the total assets, or those assets only which at the date of the testator's death, were in British India, are "the property in respect of which the grant of probate is made" within the meaning of Schedule I, No. 11, of the Court Fees Act. To see in respect of what property the grant of probate is made, we must look first to the Indian Succession Act, which governs this case. Under that Act, while on the one hand, section 3 read with section 179, shows that a probate granted by this court gives the executor a right of administation to all the property of the testator which vests in him, wherever situate, on the other hand, section 242 shows that it has effect over such propety only throughout the whole of British India. Where assets of the testator are at the time of his death in another country, the Indian probate will not enable the executor to recover them, although when in any way he does so they fall within his general right to administer, and although the Court of the foreign country in granting probate or administration for the purpose of their recovery may, as a matter of comity, follow the decision of this Court. What then, to return to the Court Fees Act, is "the property in respect of which the grant of probate is made?" Is it all the property of the testator, wherever situate at the time of his death, which the executors is likely to recover, and which, if and when recovered, he will be entitled to administer by virtue of the probate? Or is it only the property situate in British India at the time of the death, which the probate not only entitles the executor to administer, if andwhen recovered, but itself enables him to recover? There is no Indian case in point. In England, however, a closely similar question has often been considered and is now finally settled. The words in the Court Fees Act "property in respect of which the grant of probate is made," or as they stood before the passing of section 13 of Act VII. of 1889, the propertyin respect of which the probate shall be granted," were substituted for the schedule of the Succession Act, which imposed a fixed stampduty of Rs. 8 on "probate or letters of administration." They were in all probability taken from the English StampAct, 1815, the 55 Geo. III.c, 184. Part III of the schedule of that statute contains, among other things, the duties on probates of wills and makes such duty payable on "the estate and affects for or in respect of which such probate shall be granted." The same words are repeated in the schedule of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880, and in section 27 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, which regulated the payment of probate duty in England up to the passing of the Finance Act, 1894. In Williams on Executors 9 ed., p. 542, the result of the authorities upon the construction of these words is thus stated:—"The law appears to be now settled that by the terms of the Act of Parliament, the amount of the probate duty is to be regulated not by the value of all the assets which an executor oradministrator may ultimately administer by virtue of the will or letters of administration, but by the value of such part as is at death of the deceased withinth jurisdiction of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration are granted. Whatever may have been the origin of this jurisdiction, it is clear that it is a limited one, and can be exercised in respect of those effects, only which the ordinary would have had himself to administer in case of intestasy, and which must therefore be so situated as that he could have disposed of them in "plos usus." The author proceeds to show how these principles have been adopted in several important decisions respecting the liability to probate duty of the personal property of the testator, which at the time of his death is in a foreign country, but which after his death is brought into England by his executor. The leading cases are the Attoney-General vs. Dimond (1 Cr. and J. 353), and the Attoney-General vs. Hope (1 Cr. M. and R. 530), the latter a decision of the House of Lords. These decisions were based upon the limited extent of the powers of the Ordinary, who never granted probate except for goods which were within his jurisdiction at the time of the testator's death. In cases of intestasy the Ordinary had originally the right to dispose in "pois usus" of goods left by the deceased within the diocese; in case of wills, the Ordinary could only grant probate in respect of such goods, and when the deceased left bona notabilia within some other diocese than that in which he died, the will must have been proved not before the Ordinary, but before the Metropolitan of the province; Williams, pp. 237, 340. This limited jurisdiction Spiritual Courts was transferred to the Court of Probate by the Court of Probate Act, 1857, and to the Probate Division of the High Court by the Judicature Act. In another part of Williams on Executors, the author says:—" All personal property follows the person, and the rights of a person instituted in England, representative of a party deceased, domiciled in England, are not limited to the personal property in England, but extend to such property wherever locally situate": Spratt vs. Harris, 4 Hagg. 405. Again, "for the purpose of suing in an English Court, a probate obtained in the proper court here extends to all the personal property of the deceased wherever situate at the time of his death, whether in Great Britain, or the colonies, or in any country abroad": Whyte vs. Rose. 3 Q. B. 493, 507." It must not be understood, however, that where a testator dies domiciled in England, having assets abroad, the grant of probate here can extend to them. For the probate was never granted except for goods which at the time of the death were within the jurisdiction of the Ordinary, who made the grant though if it should become necessary that the courts of the foreign country, where the assets were situate should grant probate or administration for the purpose of giving a legal right to recover and deal with them such courts, by the comity of nations, would probably follow the decision of the Court of Probates in this country, as being the country of the domicil." Again, "Courts of the country, where the deceased was domiciled will administer the property wherever situate; but if, in the cause of the administration, it becomes necessary to take legal proceedings to reduce the estate into possession, the representative constituted by the Court of the domicil will have to clothe himself with a title from the Court, where the property is locally situate by the comity of nation, however, the foreign Court will, as a matter of course, grant probate ancillary to that granted by the courts of the domicil" Williams, pp. 300, 302. Mr. Macpherson also cited the Attorney-General vs. Pratt (L. R. 9 Exct. 140), Laidley vs. The Lord Advocate (L. R. 15 App. Cas. 468) in the goods of Murray (1896 P. 65 at pp. 70, 71), and Stern vs. The Queen (1896 1 Q. B. 211), as showing that the principle of the Attorney-General vs. Dimond,, and the Attorney-General vs. Hope, is still recognised as law in England. The latest case on the subject is Attorney-General vs. Lord Sudeley (1896 1 Q. B. 354), in which the majority of the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division, but in which all the judges in both courts agreed that no property was liable to probate duty, which at the time of the death of the owner was not situate in England. In the Attorney-General vs. Pratt, the question was whether probate duty was payable upon the amount of bills of exchange payable six months after sight drawn by a bank in India upon a bank in London in favour of the testator's English bankers, and which at the times of the testator's death, were on the high seas on their way to England. It was held by all the Court that the bills represented but did not constitute the assets, which were the funds in the hands of the drawees in London, and that these, being at the time of the decesse within the jurisdiction, were liable to probate duty. It was further held by Kelly, C.B., that if the bills themselves constituted the assets, they not being at the time of the decease within any other jurisdiction, and being on their way to England, must be regarded as forming part of the assets in England, subject to probate duty. It is to be observed that the funds in that case, like the Rs. 61,000 received in Bombay after the testator's death in this case, were in the hands of bankers, who presumably would not have given them up to the executor except on production of the probate. It was not suggested, however, that this was a meterial circumstance. It was assumed that the time to be looked to, was the date of the testator's death, and that if at that time the funds had been outside the jurisdiction, they would not have become liable to probate duty mereby, because, when subsequently within the jurisdiction, the English probate was made available for their recovery. In Laidley vs. The Lord Advocate, as pointed out in William on Executors, (p. 542, note) it seems to have been implied, especially by Lord Macnaghten, that "the question in each case is whether the English or a foreign probote is necessary to enable the personal representatives to recover the properties in which the duty is claimed." Lord Herschell said (p. 489). "The character of the asset and its local situation cannot be affected by instances arising out of a transaction, subsequent to the death. The question is, where was the asset situate at the time of the death? In Attorney-General vs. Lord Sudeley, the Master of the Rolls said (p. 360.) "It is not every asset of the estate that it is to be valued for duty, but only such of the assests of the estate, as were at the date of the death of the testator locally within the jurisdiction of the authority which grants the probate. This authority was formerly the Ordinary, and is now the Court of Probate. The distinction between assets of the estate, which are liable to probate duty and assets of the estate which are not liable to probate duty, though both are assets of the estate, as laid down, and the reasons are given for it in 1831 by Lord Lyndhurst, C.B., in Attorney-General vs. Dimond. The distinction depends upon the locality of the asset at the time of the testator's death. "If the locality is outside the jurisdiction, the asset is called a foreign asset, and is not liable." Mr. Macpherson also referred by way of analogy to sections 1, 2, (2), and 20 of the Finance Act, 1894, by which probate duty was superseded by estate duty, but under which, as recently pointed out in the Law Quarterly Review (April, 1896, p. 106), the liability of property to estate duty will often depend upon the principles established by the Attorney-General vs. Dimond and the cases following it: see in particular section 8 of the Act.

(to be concluded.)

THE APOSTLE OF THE JAIN RELIGION.

THE Jain community of Bombay are jubilant over the fact of Mr. Virchand Raghavjee, B.A., one of their co-religionists, proceeding to America by the English mail steamer, to-day, for the purpose of propagating the doctrines of the Jain religion in that country. He is g ing with his wife and children; intending to make a stay of five years; and certain kind-hearted people in America have agreed to pay him all his expenses during that period. Demonstrations have, therefore, been got up during the last few days in Mr. Virchand's honour. On Wednesday evening the Cutchee Dassa-Oswal caste held a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Nursey Kessowje, where Mr. Virchand on his arrival was greeted with cheers by all those present. It was the general feeling of the meeting that a co-religionist, who had gone to America on a previous occasion and had propagated the doctrines of their religion, and was going again for the same purpose, deserved to be honoured in every way. He had opened the way to other Jains to go on a visit to Europe and America. An address to Mr. Virchand was read, and presented to him by the chairman, in an elegant casket of sandalwood, together with a gold medal, on which was engraved the "navpad" banner of the Jains. In his reply to the address, Mr. Virchand said he was going to America with his wife and family not of his own wish, but on the requisition and at the expense of certain Americans. He was to live in America for five years, during which period he would endeavour to open classes and schools for imparting knowledge regarding India and Indians. Flowers were distributed, and the proceedings terminated. Another demonstration was made last evening in honour of Mr. Virchand, at the rooms of the Theosophical Society, before the members of which he had lately delivered several interesting lectures and discourses. At a later hour last evening, a third demonstration was made in his honour at the Tivoli Theatre by the members of the Mangarole Jain Sanghit Mandall. Mr. Premchund Roychund presided; and an address was presented, on behalf of the Mandali, to Mr. Virchand.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 21.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY)

For Judgment.

904-893-94—Daphtary and F—Moreshwar Nanabhai & another vs Chimnabai and another—M N Saklatwalla.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

907-21-93—Chitnis M and M—Gellabhni Atmaram vs Nandubai K J Mantri.
912-550-95—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Ashbai—In person.
913-114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Munguldas and another vs. Frederick Yorke Smith and others—Edgelow and G. Little and Co, Roughton and B and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

432-95—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Esmail Khanbin Ahmed Khan vs Abdul Majied bin Pachoo and another—M H Khan Part heard.
555 91—Edgelow and G—Choonilal Panalal vs Mohunlal Choonilal and others—Ardeshir and H.
563-95—Payne G and S—Peroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.
91-95—M H Khan—Aishabai vs Hajee Essakbin Hajee Chand and another—In person and Khunderao and S.
457-95—Bhaishanker and K—Kaikushru Nusservanjee Bahadurjee and another vs Fazallabhai Vi-ram and others—Ardeshir H and D.
467-95—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jadow and others vs Vithuldas Narrotumdas and others—Craigie L and O.
466-95—Bhaishanher and K—Mahomed Mohdina and another vs Haridas Somchand—Little and Co.
521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.
590-95—Thakurdas D and C—Adurjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Maneckjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and D.
506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Poushia Gowan and another—In person.
404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee—Magonlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree

428-95—Muljee and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

571-95—R N Motabhoy—Gopinath Atmaram and others vs Luxamon Balcrishna and others—Craik W and S.—Part heard.
80-95—Bhaishanker and K—Pestonjee Jamasjee Kanga vs Cassum Allarakhia—Framjee M and M.
412 95—Daphtary and F—Narotamdas Candas vs Shetiba Venkati and another—In person.
357-95—In person—Soobraya Battraya vs Narotamdas Candas—Daphtary and F.
75-96—In person (a pauper)—Ramcharan Sewtal vs Sookhlal Kaniee—In person.
425 95—Dikshit and D, and Little and Co—The Hon'ble The Advocate General and another vs Vussonji Mungi and others—Bhaishanker and K.
9-96—In person—Keshrichand Roopchand and another vs Moonshi Mahomed Ismail Kadur.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier Yaunan and Luchow; and also within the British frontier between Katha and Bhamo.
Amoor route interrupted between Radde and Khabarowka.

A SPECIES of sheep in the East, common in Syria, are so encumbered by the weight of their tails that the shepherds fix a piece of thin board to the under part, where it is not covered with thick wool, to prevent them being torn by the bushes, &c. Some have small wheels affixed to fasilitate the dragging of these boards after them. The tail of a common sheep of this sort usually weighs fifteen pounds or upwards, while that of a larger species after being well fattened will weigh fifty pounds—a thing to some scarcely credible.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTO-LICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs, 1 2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 18th August were published in yesterdays "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 21 cents, Ketibandar 2 inches 57 cents, Tatta 3 cents; average of six other stations 70 cents. River at Kotri on 17th, 19 feet 1 inch against 17 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops coming on. Crops injured by rats in Ghorabari Taluka. Locusts in Manjhand, Kohistan, Tatta and Sakro talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Sehwan Taluka where grass is scarce.

Shikarpur.—River of good average height. Rabi operations commenced. Cotton picking continues. Kharif crops injured by grasshoppers in one taluka. Fodder insufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing completed. Early crops flourishing. Rain in four talukas; average fall 37 cents. Cattle in fair condition. Kirbi grass still dear, particulary in talukas Hyderabad and Tando Alahyar.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops flourishing except at tails of canals. Cattle healthy. Fodder still scarce.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight showers of rain at Nagar and Chachra. Kharif crops flourishing. Agricultural stock healthy. Loensts throughout desert talukas, causing slight damage in the tapa of Umarkot; they are breeding in desert; steps taken to destroy them.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 15th August 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Ahmedabad 4 inches 30 cents, minimum at Sanand 1 inch 13 cents; for season maximum at Gogha 31 inches 18 cents, minimum at Sanand 19 inches 65 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 25 inches 18 cents. Transplantation of rice in progress. Sowing of til and cotton retarded by heavy rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 5 inches 95 cents at Godhra, minimum 3 inches 41 cents at Jhalod; total for season maximum 44 inches 25 cents at Godhra, minimum 24 inches 68 cents at Dohad. Maize and bajri crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira—(For week ending 15th August 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Mater 3 inches 61 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj 1 inch 79 cents, average for the district 2 inches 66½ cents; for season maximum at thasra 42 inches 89 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 27 inches 78 cents, average for the district 37 inches 1⅓ cents. Rainfall in Nadiad on 16th, 7 inches 6 cents. Transplantation of rice in progress in Matar. All other crops in good condition. Break in the weather sadly wanted in Borsad, A'nand and Thasra. No serious damage caused as yet. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 6 inches 70 cents in Broach, minimum 1 inch 70 cents in Hansot; for season maximum 76 inches 83 cents in Broach, minimum 31 inches 74 cents in Jambusar. Cotton crops in Broach, Jambusar, A'mod and Vagra talukas damaged by heavy rain. Resowing of cotton and rice in progress in some places. Standing crops otherwise doing well. Long break urgently needed. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy except in Vagra. Prices continue normal.

Surat—(For week ending 15th August 1896).—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum at Chikhli 6 inches 25 cents, minimum at Chorasi 79 cents; for season maximum at Chikhli 66 inches 87 cents, minimum at Chorasi 34 inches 19 cents. Resowing of juwar and cotton in progress in places where they were damaged by heavy rain. Break needed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dulia 36 cents, average in the district 1 inch 9 cents; for season at Dhulia 25 inches 29 cents, average in the district 22 inches 77 cents. Break now begun, and crops good, though slightly injured in places by constant rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair Prices continue normal.

Nasik—(For week ending 17th August 1896).—Rain for week at Nasik 2 inches 35 cents for season 33 inch 82 cents. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 14th and 15th: total of week 8·60 inches: total to date 83·73, being 29·79 above average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 12th, 1° cool on 13th, 3° cool on the 14th, 15th and 16th, 1° warm on 17th and "nil" on 18th. Vapour in air normal except on 17th, when it was excessive. Wind normal on 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th and 18th: abnormal wind from west-north-west on 15th and from west-south-west on 16.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 12 inches 63 cents, for season 127 inches 66 cents: in talukas during week maximum at Shahapur 19 inches, minimum at Mahim 11 inches 9 cents. Transplantation almost finished. In taluka Kalyan and petha Mokhada young crops have suffered on account of excessive moisture and in Bhiwndi Taluka they have been washed away in some places by heavy rain and floods. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain during week maximum 26 inches 70 cents at Karjat, minimum 12 inches 86 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Standing crops partially damaged in four talukas owing to excessive rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sufficient rain everywhere, maximum 28 inches 31 cents at Chiplun, minimum 16 inches 54 cents at Ratnagiri. Transplantation completed. Weeding operations in progress. Cattle healthy except in Sangameshvar Taluka.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 4 inches 18 cents; for season 41 inches 56 cents: rain during week throughout the district, maximum 9 inches 55 cents in petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka, minimum 93 cents in Indapur Taluka. Standing crops doing well throughout the district except in petha A'mbegaon of the Khed Taluka, where they have suffered to a certain extent owing to the excessive fall of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 2 inches 39 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 75 cents at Rahuri; for season maximum 27 inches 69 cents at Akola, minimum 11 inches 43 cents at Karjat. Crops in good condition in parts and injured in others by excessive rain. Weeding commenced in parts. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 15th August 1896).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1·34, Madha ·67, Karmala ·72, Pandharpur ·92, Sangola ·72, Malsiras ·45 and Barsi 1·02 inches; for season maximum at Barsi 12 inches 43 cents, minimum at Malsiras 5 inches 82 cents. Rain still deficient throughout the district except in Barsi Taluka. Kharif crops already sown are in a fair condition. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder sufficient except in Sholapur, Madha and Karmala talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Pandharpur and rise in Sangola Taluka.

Satara.—Rain during week 5 inches 57 cents at Satara; total for season 46 inches 9 cents: in talukas during week maximum 10 inches 48 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 47 cents at Man. Kharif crops injured by excessive rain. Long break urgently needed.

Bijapur.—Rain in all talukas, varying from 1 inch 53 cents to 57 cents. Standing crops good. Cotton sowing commenced in two talukas. More rain urgently needed for cotton sowings elsewhere. Preparation of land for rabi sowings in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 84 cents at Athni to 18 inches 3 cents at Chandgad. More required in Athni Taluka. Young crops generally in good condition. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Mundargi Petha, where it is urgently wanted. Standing crops have slighty suffered in Hangal, Kod, Karajgi and Bankapur talukas owing to excessive rain.

Kanara.—Heavy rains throughout district, maximum at Ankola 23 inches 3 cents, minimum at Mundgod 3 inches 55 cents. Weeding and transplanting progressing. Young rice plants thriving. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Fall of rain during week 7 inches 8 cents; total for season 40 inches 88 cents. Watering of sugarcane and weeding operations in progress. State of kharif crops good. Weather cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 2 inches 21 cents; total for season 15 inches 17 cents. Weeding of crops continues. Fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 33 cents; total for season 40 inches 14 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Transplantation of rice continues. Sowing operations retarded in some parts owing to excessive rain.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	2	20 p.m.	24	26
Teheran	20	2	19 p.m.	..	16
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th August, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	35	..	3
" Karachi	..	21	..	2
" Madras	..	29	..	1

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, cleared yesterday for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,643 tons, Captain A Fellner, cleared yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Armstrong, Mr J Cohen, Mr A G Silva Vidigal and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Narayandas, Mr Jethanund, Mr R H Sassoon, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebasa, 1,688 tons, Captain R P Parkman, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta (7th August), with a general cargo, 300 barrels gunpowder and 12 cases fuse and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 726 tons, Captain J Robertson, which arrived in harbour on 19th instant from Busreh (6th August) via Karachee, brought a general cargo, 4 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr J Tooth, Mrs Daniels, Miss Feedelis, Sergt Duffield and wife and 101 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Chyebassa (s)	Parkman	Calcutta, Aug 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Rohilla (s)	Cole	China.
	Patna (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, Fellner, for Kobe.
" Alboin, Ritchie, for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chyebassa, for Zanzibar, &c,
" Jubeda, for Mauritus,
" Aston Hall, for Aden, Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
15	Madura s	Creft	Rangoon, Aug 12.
	City of Edinburgh s	Baellie	Muscat, Aug 1.
	Culna s	Couper	Bombay, Aug 2.
16	Clan Macintyre s	Macpherson	Galle, Aug 11.
	Clan Grant s	Darley	Malta, July 18.
17	Vortigern s	Erskine	Bombay, Aug 6.
	Golden Cross s	Thomas	Batoum, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15.—Steamers Clan Cameron and Mombassa.
Aug. 16.—Steamers Palamcotta and Mecca.
Aug. 17.—Steamers Nuddea and Avala.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
18	Mombassa s	....	Calcutta.
	Purnea s	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
18	M. Meanatchy s	....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—20 bales hides and skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 96 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 51 cwt aloe fibre, A Mahomed; 195 cwt turmeric, M Rutonsee; 10 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co 11 bales carpets, Mowjee Bhanjee; 41½ cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 200 cwt bone meal, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 100 cwt gum, Jetna Premjee; 12 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 100 cwt coir ropes, R Khetsee and Co; 88 cwt coir ropes, C Doongersee; 21 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Planet Mercury s—8,001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—30 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 10 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee; 399 cwt myrabollams, J Johnmahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 1,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 120 tons teakwood, A McKenzie and Sons; 12 cwt peacock feathers, Toeppen and Co; 75 cwt old iron, Meherjee and Co; 625 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 1,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,009 cwt linseed, and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Baron Elthaven s—4,002 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Valerie s—76 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Arthur Head s—15 cwt sulphate of copper, Quan Lun Eaco.
Hydaspes s—20 bales twist, H A R Sheerazi; 125 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 8 cwt genda horns and 4 cwt moye teeth, M M Essabhoy; 22 cwt gum storax, K Joosab and Co; 1 box real pearls, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 90 cwt raisins, M M Essabhoy.
Rohilla s—1 box cow bazar, D Mowjee; 28 chests opium, H C Keeka and Co; 15 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 13½ cwt ivory, Peermamed Suliman; 47 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 8 chests opium, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 1½ chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 6 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 25 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 17 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 6 chests opium, M M Essabhoy; 9 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 8 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chutoo; 8 chests opium, C Abdoola and Co; 10 chests opium, M Byramji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie s—75 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Rohilla s—10 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 71 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 19 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; 50 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 34 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 58 chests opium, K Noordin and Co; 60 chests opium, N J Abraham; 16 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 152 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 57 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 26 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40½ chests opium, F N Postwalla; 20 chests opium, N Cassumbhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—800 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Boyd, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 16.

Lowndes, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusiliers, off leave.
Gale, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusiliers, off leave.
Crump, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusiliers, off leave.

AUGUST 17.

Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 18.

Hunter, Capt, Bo, Seaforth High, on leave, from Nagpur.
Richardson, Major, Bo, 2nd South Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee,

AUGUST 19.

Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Mhow.
Stevenson, Lt-Col, 20th Bo Infy on leave, from Mhow.
Wilkinson, Lt, Bo, D L I, on leave, from Poona.
Ketham, Major, Bengal, on duty, from Cawnpore.
Bradshaw, Lt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Chakrata.
Walsh, Major, Punjab, Som L I, to join, Home Bn. from Dalhousie.

AUGUST 20.

Wood, Lt, Bo, 19th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.
Moberly, Lt-Col, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Muttar.
Hopkins, Lt, M, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Rangoon.
Thomson, Capt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Rangoon

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Harwood, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Dum Dum.

AUGUST 19.

Keane, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to England,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st August, 1896.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted, to "F" Co.—No. 3300 Vol A S W Oates.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Town Hall will be available for drills to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. Trained members are invited and all recruits are requested to attend. Single sticks and foils will be provided.

2. There will be a ride out to Matoonga on the 22nd instant, One detachment will fall in under Lieut. Moir near the Gymkhana and start at 6-45 a.m.

The other at Mahaluxmi station in charge of Sergeant Ker will start at 7 a.m. In order to insure a correct rendezvous of the two detachments the strictest punctuality will be exercised.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall to-day (Friday) the 21st instant at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlan, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BR.-GENL. JOHN GATACRE, C.B.,
Commanding, Poona District.
Poona, Thursday, 20th August 1896.

Leave—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lt-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay:—Capt P C Hallum, 2nd Roy I R.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate ... 4 0

100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate ... 5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charged a. 1 per line extra.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!

DR. C. C. GHOSH'S

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC

(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured with in the last 25 years.

Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.

C. C. GHOSH & CO., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India

STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4-5 THE WEEK.
6 SPORTING NEWS—Cricket: Bombay vs. Poona.
7 Bombay Rifle Club—The Harris Challenge Cricket-Shield—The Dhulia Riot Cases.
8 Arrest of the Missing Memon Merchant—Rioting at the Sutarpakhady—Simla Art Exhibition—Dhulia Relief Fund—Floods on the G. I. P. Railway—Floods in Gujerat—A Fraud in the Name of the C. P. Society—The Book on "Sikhs"—The Bengal Labour Commission.
9 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Another Break on the G. I. P. Railway—MILITARY NEWS.
10 Municipal Standing Committee—The Central Provinces—The Grounding of the Barque Peebleshire—High Court.—Original Side.
11-12 LEADING ARTICLES: Egypt and India in the Queen's Speech—India in Parliament—The Bombay Financial Statement—Anticipated Loan Conversion—Forest Administration.
13 LEADING ARTICLE: The Grievances of the Army Medical Staff.
14-15-16-17 Bombay Legislative Council—Detailed Report of Council Meeting.
18 Contagious Diseases in India—Bombay Municipal Corporation—Opium Revenue.
19 The Nesbitt-Marolly Case—Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad—Teak in Thana Forests—The Bengali Babu—BENGAL.
20 MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.
21 BURMA—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS.
22-23 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Gazette of India Notifications—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Freights—Bank of Bengal.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List—Bombay Price Current—FREIGHTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

THERE has still been no prolonged break in the weather here, though the rain has been intermittent; and in parts of the Mofussil railway communication has again been broken by floods. Although there has been no increase to speak of in the volume of export business passing since the date of our last report, an improved feeling has taken place in Oil Seeds, which, in the case of some descriptions, have advanced in value; but the position of Wheat is unchanged, the enquiry for that staple from shippers having remained moderate at previous rates in a steady market. Prices of Cotton, in sympathy with the renewed advance in the governing markets have latterly moved upwards with a firm feeling; but only a moderate business has been reported either way. Exchange has become weak and declining, and a fall of 3-16d. has taken place since last Thursday evening, both in Bank and Private Paper. Money remains easy. Three and a-half per cent. Government Securities have declined 7-16ths. Threes are unaltered. Freights are steady, with more doing for continental ports. The improvement in communication owing to partial breaks in the weather, has led to a larger business in Imports, and the advance in Cotton prices has fostered a better enquiry. Manchester goods, prices of which, however, are generally unchanged.

MONEY.—The state of the market remained easy during the week covered by the Presidency Bank'n Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, which showed no movement of much importance is any of the items of which the Return is composed. The Bank's Cash Balance had increased by some 18 lakhs, say to 258¾ lakhs, owing principally to a decrease of about nine lakhs in Bills Discounted, and an addition of 5 lakhs to Private Deposits; there was also a trifling decrease in Loans, the total falling off in trade requirements for money having been about 15¼ lakhs. An addition of over 4¼ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office was rather more than counterbalanced by withdrawals from the branches.

Meantime, Money has been in but small request, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent., that in the outside market being 1½ per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was upon a very small scale, no transactions of any importance having been reported. Again steady on Saturday rates were quoted at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d for three months' sight Credits. There was no business to speak of transacted either way, and the market closed steady at the opening rates, to open on Monday dull and weak in tone at the reduced rates of 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. After a little business at the former rate 1-32d. was lost all round, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. a little was reported for three months' sight Credits. Rates were weaker on Tuesday at the reduction to 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business both ways was lifeless, and the market closed with a quiet feeling at the opening quotations. Yesterday at opening the tone of the market was weak; 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The Banks sold a fair amount at the former figure, after which rates declined further, and 1s. 2 1-32d. for Wire Transfers was difficult to obtain. Reuter's telegram to hand this morning reported the allotment of 29 lakhs of Indian Council Bills, at 1s. 2 1-32d.; 6 lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 2 1-16d.; and 5 lakhs extra, at 1s. 2 3-32d., and in presence of these advices the market opened weak at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been very dull to-day, there having been but a very small enquiry for Bank Paper and few Merchants' Bills offering, a few, however, having been placed at 1s. 2 3-16d., the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	1s. 2d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	...	1s. 2d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	4 do.	...	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 1-16d.
Credits	3 do.	...	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 1-8d.
Documents	3 do.	...	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Francs	3 do.	...	148¼
Do.	6 do.	...	148¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened last mail-day, at 109 11-16 for Cash and 109 9-16 for the Settlement on the 3rd proximo, for 3½ per Cents, and these rates were named in a steady market until the close, when 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted in both positions; for the new 3 per Cents. the rate was reduced to 104¼. On Saturday the market was weak at 109 9-16 for Money and 109 7-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which rates declined to 109¼ and 109 3-8, respectively at which they left off, with 3 per Cents, at 104¼. The market was weak in tone on Monday at 109¼ for Cash and 109 3-8 for the next Settlement for 3½ per Cents, and further declined 1-8 per cent., having closed at 109 3-8 and 109¼ for Money and Account, respectively. For 3 per Cents the quotation was 104¼. Again weak on Tuesday rates for 3½ per Cents opened at 109 7-16 and 109 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, from which they declined 1-16 per cent. in both positions, and closed at the reduction, with 104 3-8 quoted for 3 per Cents. The market was steady yesterday, at some further decline in rates, which for 3½ per cents opened at 109 3-16 for Money and 109 1-16 for Account, then advanced to 109 1-8 in the latter position, and closed at 109 1-8 and 109 1-16 in the two positions, respectively; 3 per Cents were quoted at 104¼. This morning the market opened with a firm feeling at 109 5-16 for Cash, and 109 3-16 for the coming settling day, and these rates were maintained until the close for 3½ per cents, when the price for Account advanced 1-16th per cent. to 109¼. Three per Cents have been quoted at 104 1-8.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1 per cent. lower, at 133. Port Trust Bonds have declined ½ per cent., to 113.

SHARES.—We have again to report a pretty general decline in Mill Scrip during the past week; in fact almost the only movement in this line has been in buyers' favour. In other descriptions there has been but little change, the market for them having been generally steady at previous quotations. Compared with prices ruling a week ago we note in Mill Scrip a decline of Rs. 70 in Sholapore; of Rs. 60 in Queen; of Rs. 55 each, in Maneckjee Petit and Western India; of Rs. 50 each, in Hindustan, Khangaum, Khatao Makanji, and Star; of Rs. 40 each, in David, Framjee Petit and Sassoon; of Rs. 35 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 30, in Jubilee; of Rs. 25 each, in Central India, Indo China, Sassoon and Alliance, and Union; of Rs. 20 each, in Bombay United, Bombay National, Britannia, Colaba Land and Mills, Lukhmidas, New Great Eastern, Oriental, and Presidency; of Rs. 15 each, in Bombay Cotton, Curla, Empress, Jewraj Balloo, and Ripon; of Rs. 10 each, in Howard and Bullough, Indian Manufacturing, Mahaluxmee and Standard; of Rs. 5 each, in Leopold, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagaon; and an advance of Rs. 30, in Sun; of Rs. 5, in Currimbhoy. In Presses Munmar, and Prince of Wales, are Rs. 15 each lower; and New Indian, Rs. 33-4; and Mercantile, Rs. 2½; while Sorab Woollen, are Rs. 7 higher. In Miscellaneous Shares, Treacher and Co., have advanced Rs. 10; Port Canning, Rs. 2½; Kemp and Co., Rs. 2; while Bombay-Burmah, have declined Rs. 50, in the 1st Issue; and Bombay Flour, Rs. 20. Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 2½, higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The breaks during the past week in the rainy weather have led to a larger business being done in staple *Grey Goods*, though without any marked improvement on rates. Of course the rise in Cotton prices both at Liverpool and in our local market has assisted a good deal in bringing about a better enquiry. Rates are generally same as before; and Stocks in the spot are light. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has transpired at last mail's quotations; and the same may be said of *Locally-made Goods*. The Clearances from the Bazaar for the week of *Imported Goods* has been about 3,500 packages; and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist*, on the basis of last week's prices, and in a steady market. In the early part of the week the rise in Cotton prices combined with an advance of Rs. 2 in Exchange rates at Hongkong and Shanghai, stimulated Bazaar speculators in *Bombay Spinnings* to operate upon a small scale, and a rise in rates of about 3-8 anna per lb. was established; but, later on, the rise in China exchange disappearing, operations became disheartened, and the rise in Yarn quotations was lost, while China buyers and speculators have held aloof. The week's sales are estimated at 1,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations.

Twist ....No.	6s	Mule, As.	4½	to	4⅞	per lb.
" .... "	8s	" "	4¾	"	5	"
" .... "	10s	" "	5	"	5¾	"
" .... "	12s	" "	5 1-8	"	5 13-16	"
" .... "	16s	" "	5¾	"	6-5-8	"
" .... "	20s	" "	6¼	"	7	"
" .... "	24s	" "	7 1-8	"	7½	"
" .... "	30s	" "	7½	"	8	"
" .... "	40s	" "	8¼	"	8¾	"

METALS.—A moderate amount of business in *Copper* has been reported this week in a steady market at a decline of 4 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has been steady and unchanged in value, and in moderate request. *Iron* also is in moderate demand at previous rates, and steady in tone.

COAL. During the past week about 2,500 tons of *Powell's Duffryn* per Iran s. have been sold at Rs. 23½; also some 2,000 tons of *Singarini* and the same quantity *Bengal* at Rs. 12½ for the former, and Rs. 12 per ton for the latter. The market closed firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	... Rs. 18	per ton.
West	... " 21½	"
Australian	... " 17	"
Powell's	... " 23½	"
Cardiff	... " 22½	"
Japan	... " 14	"
Singarini	... " 14½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the earlier part of the week under notice but little business was passing in this staple either for export or for account of local consumers, though the tone of the market remained steady at previous rates. Latterly, however in sympathy with the renewed upward movement in prices at New York and Liverpool, our local market for the staple has become firm, and prices have advanced daily Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy without much accession to business in either direction having taken place. The week's purchases for export sum up about 3,500 bales of Dhollera and Oomrawattee descriptions and Bengal; while the Mills have taken some 6,000 bales of the same, and some Dharwar. This evening the market closed firm, with business active, and prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 higher than they were a week ago.

Eleven and three-quarter inches of rain, according to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton-growing districts received on Monday, fell in the Veerumgam district of the Dhollera circle since the last advices by wire, and in this district (where the plants were previously slightly damaged by drought) as well as at Wudwan, where the crop looked healthy, and at Bhownuggur, in the same circle, a spell of fine weather was needed; while at Dhollera itself sowing of Cotton had not commenced owing to too much rain. In the Oomrawattee circle generally but little more rain had fallen, and the plants were flourishing, though at Oomrawattee itself and at Barsee fine weather was required by the crop, and at Dhulia the plants were slightly damaged by an excess of rain. In the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing in all the districts, but at Agra they needed more rain. At Broach over 2½ inches more rain had been registered, bringing the total fall from 1st June to 62¼ inches, against an average annual fall of 38½ inches; the Cotton plants, however, were flourishing. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, a break in the weather was needed; while at Bellary, in Madras, drought still continued, and though later Cotton sowings had somewhat improved, more rain was needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 183	—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 178	—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	" 160	—2 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 190	—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 182	—3 5-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 180	—3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 193	—3 5-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 203	—3½d.
Do. Fully Good	" 195	—3 3-8d.
Do. Good	" 185	—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	" 200	—3 15-32d.
Westerns	" 188	—3¼d.
Broach, Fine	" 217	—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	" 209	—3 19-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	9,520	6,849	7,411
From 1st Jan. to 19th August	1,616,604	1,331,014	1,515,779
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,589	3071	3280
From 1st Jan. to 19th August	653,807	485,535	756,892
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	110	1,364	200
From 1st Jan. to 19th August	284,910	119,707	133,418

WHEAT was firm in tone at the end of last week, though with only a moderate export business passing, and prices of *Yellow* and *Hard Red* advanced one anna per cwt.; but meantime the feeling has been only steady, with business upon the same moderate scale, no further movement in rates having taken place, and we quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	... 4	11	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	... 4	10	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	... 4	11	6	"
Red Delhi	... 4	9	0	"
Hard Yellow	... 4	6	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	... 4	7	6	"
Hard Red	... 3	15	0	"

SEEDS.—Both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* there has been an advance in prices this week, say to the extent of 3 annas in *Cawnpore Red Rape* and of one anna in the other descriptions of *Rape*, and in *Linseed*. Business, however, has only been moderate, and the tone of the market steady. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-8-0 to 7-11-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-9-0 to 6-13-0	"
Gingelly, white	" 43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. mixed	" 40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	50,010	32,441	42,150
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	3,000,997	3,996,560	2,712,386
Linseed for the week	6,403	9,517	20,855
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	3,179,140	2,553,098	5,052,516
Rapeseed for the week	13,371	21,073	53,709
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	815,773	1,948,355	3,192,853
Gingellyseed for the week	349	750	1,200
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	821,324	732,172	748,740

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	18,000	22,500	23,706
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	1,269,100	2,128,476	1,482,368
Linseed for the week	92,926	37,438	77,298
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	2,781,760	2,111,484	4,856,708
Rapeseed for the week	42,257	27,818	104,180
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	789,643	1,646,434	2,731,920
Gingellyseed for the week	3,999	757	1,186
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th August	1,062,924	1,037,391	891,498

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 19.

10 p.m.	79·7

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DE MIRANDA—August 20, at Cavel, Paul Richard de Miranda, Managing Clerk to Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, aged 62. Funeral will leave at 2-30 p.m., to reach Amboli Church at 5 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

VERNON—August 20, at Fort, Bombay, Jessie Ann, the wife of Charles Vernon. Funeral will leave the Fort, 55, Apollo Street, at 4-15 p.m. (this evening), and arrive at Sowree at 5-30 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation. (English Papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHOWERS—August 11, at Pertabghur, Bishmath, the wife of A C Showers, of a daughter.

SOPHIANOPOULO—August 13, at Calcutta, the wife of J Sophianopoulo, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEAVER—August 2, at Madras, Paul Beaver, son of the late Captain John Napleton Beaver, H M Madras Army, and grandson of the late Colonel James Malton, H M Madras Army, aged 47.

CROWE—August 11, at Kuddom, North Lakhimpur, Edith Stewart, daughter of H M Crowe, Esq. Manager, Kuddom Tea Co, Ld.

LEVER—August 17, at Perambur Barracks Road, Madras, Annie Gertrude, the beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs James Lever, aged 28 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

AFTER thinking over the matter for a fortnight the Russian editors have unanimously decided to follow the lead set them by the press of Germany and Austria, and ascribe the troubles in Crete to the machinations of Great Britain. The press of Vienna asserted that Lord Salisbury refused to join in the proposed blockade of the unfortunate island to prevent the landing of Greek sympathisers with arms and ammunition, to a desire to thwart the concert of Europe. The Russian press have decided to accuse England of fomenting the insurrection in order to divert "the attention of Europe," not from Crete presumably, but from Egypt and the expedition to reconquer the Soudan. It is surprising that so self-evident a motive was not apparent until now to the eagle-eyed Russian press. Their delay in following up the indications afforded them some weeks since by their German and Austrian confreres, gives ground for believing that they were somewhat loth to take the part of the Turks in the perennial struggle with the conquered Christian races. Russia has always posed, and not always thanklessly, as the champion and protector of these races. For some reasons not obvious on the surface, she has recently become more tolerant of Turkish methods of repression, and much less susceptible to the cries of anguish coming from the victims of those methods than was the case in the fifties and in the later seventies. Various explanations of this apparent change of attitude have been hazarded, and some of them deserve attention. For one thing Russia, ever since the Treaty of San Stefano, revised though by the Congress of Berlin, has held a mortgage over Turkey which she can at any convenient moment foreclose. The heavy indemnity due by the Porte to St. Petersbourg has not been liquidated. Russia feels no anxiety for the principle; she is in no hurry to hasten the day of settlement. As a large creditor she has a certain interest in the continued existence of her debtor. The prey cannot escape; why spoil sport by hastening the end? Besides, Russia has other horizons from which she cannot afford to avert her gaze in order to give undivided attention to more or less premature conflicts in Turkey. She is credited with a desire to preserve an expectant attitude until the demise in the natural course of the aged Emperor and King Francis Joseph shall have deprived, the Dual-Monarchy of the bond of personal loyalty which is its mainstay. The new heir-presumptive is not popular; he has no experience, and no training for a position which until the other day seemed quite beyond his reach; he has no political experience and little tact. Fifteen millions of Slavs not wholly unaffected by the Panslavic idea contribute to the complexity of the problem which will have to be solved when Frances Joseph disappears into history. This is one of the considerations which have made the Emperor William anxious to bring about a good understanding with his Northern cousin. It has been noticed that Germany appeared at the head of the list of the Powers that proposed the blockade of Crete in the interest of Turkey. The suggestion of the blockade is suspected to be of Russian origin. Germany appears to have broached the proposal through complaisance, actuated by the desire to be of use to her formidable neighbour. It was remarked that quite suddenly the semi-official press in Berlin began to point out that the action of Greece threatened to fire a train of gunpowder that would precipitate a calamitous explosion involving all Europe in a conflagration. Inspired writers urged that means should be offered at Athens to "strengthen the authority of that Government," to enable it to repress lawless raids. It is asserted that on the other hand the Royal family of Greece, who are closely related to the Czar and to the English Royal family, are appealing to the sympathies of their august relatives to put an end to the Turkish oppression and deliver the Christian races. If, as is asserted, the Dowager Empress of Russia has gained the ear of her son, Prince Lobanoff, who favours a waiting policy, may have to find means to hasten a solution, even at the risk of a general war.

THE exchange value of the rupee, which a few days ago stood at 1s. 2d. 5-32, has dropped to 1s. 1d. 31-32. The cause of this serious decline is the fall of silver in America and London. In the United States the price on July 1st was 69 1-8 cents, while now it is only 65 3-4. In London it has dropped in the same period from 31½d. per ounce to 30 3-8d. per ounce. Reuter tells us that the fall is ascribed to American dealers unloading heavy stocks, because they have abandoned all hope of the success of Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the Presidential chair. They evidently think the rank-and-file of the electorate will refuse to accept at the hands of this clap-trap orator deliverance from "the cross of gold" on which he has represented them as crucified. The drop that has taken place seems to have been foreseen by the speculators, for silver has during the last few weeks been coming into Bombay in exceptionally large quantities. The total imports of the white metal for the current financial year to date have been a little over one and a-half crores of rupees in value, and more than two-thirds of this bullion has been received since the beginning of July. It is these large imports which are responsible for the serious drop in the rupee, for the other principal factor in the problem is in favour of exchange rather than against it. The Secretary of State's drawings have been so good that only some £8,500,000 worth of Council Bills remain for disposal—a balance which will scarcely be sufficient to carry trade through the busy season. It would, indeed, be a wise policy to diminish the weekly drawings until the month of October, when the indigo season will be in full swing in Calcutta, and the exportation of cotton seeds and wheat on a large scale will be in progress on this side. The fact that the strong position of the Secretary of State does not prevent a further depreciation of the rupee bears out very clearly the contention advanced in these columns on previous occasions, that the closing of the Mints should have been accompanied by measures calculated to check the continued importation of silver. The latter step would have been the natural corollary of the first, intended as it was to restrict importation. As we have pointed out, a sliding duty making the price of silver in India commensurate with its rupee value was all that was required to bring about the chief object in view in closing the Mints—an object which everyone, except Lord George Hamilton, knows has not by any means been fully attained. Even now it is not too late for the Government of India, since the closing of the Mints has only been partially successful, to add this necessary sequel to that restrictive measure. Why should we in India help America to get rid of her surplus silver, at the cost of our exchange?

IT is remarkable that a city with the sporting instincts of Bombay should have been so slow in taking seriously to cycling. For some years the few practical enthusiasts who had the courage of their convictions sufficiently developed to appear in public on a bicycle were looked upon more or less as "cranks," even after the fashion was thoroughly rooted in Europe. In the matter of good cycling-roads Bombay stands first in India. There are only two hills on the island, and nothing is wanted in the way of facilities for purchase, hire or repair of machines to render cycling easy to all who would indulge in it. The illustrated papers at Home have done a great deal in promoting this branch of healthy exercise by the attractive pictures they give of cycling in town and country. The medical profession has been won over, not only to approval of the pastime, but even to the use of the cycle for professional purposes. Messages are now more cheerfully delivered by "wheel" than on foot, and letter and parcel delivery alone employ a very great number of cycles. In India the post office at Cawnpore was probably the first to use the cycle for delivery of letters. The machines were, a few years ago, of rough and antiquated make; but the extra duty a postman could perform on wheels very soon justified the use of the cycle. Eleven miles was considered a day's march for a postman on foot, but twenty could be easily done on the rough iron-tyred wheels that were used, and it was a common sight to see the postman starting on his rounds with the bag slung in front, sorting his letters with one hand while he steered with the other. The importer and dealer have done their best in Bombay to minister to the wants of the cyclist. It is to be hoped, therefore, that they are already getting their reward, for cycling has at last taken on in Bombay. The news is promulgated in clubs that so and so is taking lessons or practising—very much as if he were down with influenza. This preliminary performance is done by stealth in quiet corners, by night, or in the early morning, for although the European may be seen at times on horseback with a seat that would be "very firm on a chair," he seem to draw the line at waggling about on a bike in public. The waggling period is soon over, and the time comes when a motion that is more like swimming than anything else follows. It is no wonder that many people have declared it to be the most perfect form of locomotion ever known, and that cyclists are among the most numerous investors in the companies that build their machines. The monsoon has been a trying time to cyclists, but they braved the wind and the rain. One indeed, with a mechanical turn, conceived a plan of home exercise or the principle of the riding apparatus that is so much advertised at present, and had a frame made that, while he sat in his saddle, lifted the driving-wheel clear of the floor. The idea did not quite work, for when he mounted, the usual resistance was non-existent and pedalling was no better than working a manual fire-engine on air. It was a bad imitation of an English invention for the same purpose, in which the driving-wheel rests on two rollers representing the road. By tightening the bearing of these rollers the cyclist may indulge in the equivalent of hill climbing or any other grade of pedal labour he likes. Stray glimpses of the sun begin at last to remind us that the worst monsoon has an end. In five or six weeks we may begin to look back on the rains of 1896 and compulsory indoor exercise, and indulge in long rambles in the early morning in spite of low barometric pressure, and all that high sanitarians may say, and also to that reduction in the price of bicycles that keen competition of makers is sure to bring about.

THE different presidencies in India display remarkable diversity in their preference for currency notes of particular values. Bombay deals more in five rupee notes than any other part of India. In tens, too, it has large transactions. But in hundreds, and notes for higher sums it does singularly small business. Madras prefers tens and hundreds, and leaves fives, twenties, and higher figures as much alone as possible. Calcutta consumes large numbers of ten rupee notes, but dislikes those of Rs. 5 or Rs. 20. The small circulation of these denominations is held by the Currency Department report to which we have already referred as illustrating the effect of a successful forgery. Rs. 20 notes were once counterfeited in 1882, and Rs. 5 notes were five times forged about the years 1886 and 1887, one fabrication being unusually good. The twenty rupee note circulation began to rise after 1889-90, but the current has hardly yet turned in favour of notes of Rs. 5. Forged notes are very frequently met with, and ninety notes which have fallen into the hands of the Department, reveal the fact that three new forgeries at least are just coming to light. Calcutta furnished forty-three forged notes, Bombay twenty-two; Madras twenty; Allahabad, five and Rangoon four. The Calcutta notes represent new forgeries, *viz.*, one of Rs. 10, one of Rs. 50, and one of Rs. 100, and unfortunately no evidence has been obtained as to their origin. No less than twenty-two ten rupee notes of the Mahendra forgery were presented during the year, which is considered suspicious, as the forger was released from prison in 1894, and since then the number of these false notes which have come to light has perceptibly increased. All the Bombay notes belong to old forgeries, eighteen of them to the Bhavnagar case of last year. It was then stated that two men had been convicted, of whom one was acquitted on appeal. Three associates of those men were tried in 1895, one being sentenced to five and another to one year's imprisonment for uttering, while the third was discharged. All the Madras cases are new, and it is declared that the hundred rupee note forgery is a fairly successful one, upon paper apparently watermarked. Nineteen notes of ten rupees each have been produced with the aid of photography, and their appearance is such as at once to create an impression that, as in another Madras case which occurred in 1893, a clumsy attempt had been made to cast suspicion upon an innocent man. The police, however, prosecuted the person in whose shop, in Bangalore, they were found, but the evidence produced being obviously unworthy of belief he was discharged. A thousand rupee note presented at Allahabad was so bad that it could only have deceived a very careless person, for it was made by hand with pen and ink. It has been traced to Benares, where the investigation is proceeding. In another Allahabad case some evidence has been obtained which may lead to a satisfactory result, but no prosecution has yet been undertaken. The discovery of these frauds and of the mis-matching of half-notes and more or less ingenious tampering with others have formed interesting little episodes in the otherwise monotonous routine of the Currency Department.

THE total number of deaths in the past week in Bombay was 650, close upon a hundred per day, the death-rate equalling 38·34 per thousand per annum, a figure far in excess of the average, even at this usually unhealthy season of the year. The rains have continued; no appreciable break having occurred since the "burst" of the monsoon. The consequence is, fevers and diseases of the digestive systems have been abnormally high. Roundly 150 deaths occurred from fevers of sorts, whilst diarrhœa and dysentery have also proved very fatal. Cholera is always with us, but instead of having six or eight cases weekly, as we ordinarily have in Bombay, the number in the week ending Tuesday last amounted to not less than twenty-eight. The infected area is distinctly wider than it was a week ago. Colaba, which was free, returns one fatal case of cholera; Khetwady, Walkeshwar and Girgaum, which were free, also report fatalities. The sections where cholera prevailed last week are still shown to be affected. Mandvie, Chuckla, Walkeshwar, Colaba, Kamatipura, and the Water Market Divisions each show one fatal case; Marked division, Khetwady, and Girgaum each two; Tardeo and Byculla each three; Dongri four; and Dhobi Talao five. A further inspection of the returns shows that nineteen of the cholera victims were Hindus, six out-castes, only two Musalmans, and one Parsee. A remarkable feature of this week's vital statistics is the total under the heading "still-born," which is set down at 44 out of a total of 263 births during the week. The number of deaths in Bombay is ever greater than that of births, but the constant influx of people from the mofussil ensures the continual increase of the population.

THE trade between Burma and the adjoining foreign countries during the past three years has vastly developed, though last year's figures compared with those of the previous twelve months show a falling off. The triennial returns show an increase in the value of the trade over the previous triennial period of over two and a-half crores of rupees, equal to close upon sixty-seven per cent. of the whole. Imports increased by almost fifty-six, and Exports in round numbers by eighty-six per cent. Reviewing the trade of the Upper and Lower Provinces separately, the former shows an increase of Rs. 2,02,08,287, or 106·99 per cent., and the latter an increase of Rs. 49,25,111, or 26·44 per cent. The high percentage of increase in the trade of the Upper Province is attributed to four causes: (1) increased safety of the trade routes communicating with Western China, and partly to the impetus given to the overland trade by the disturbed state of affairs between China and Japan in 1894-95; (2) improved communications with the Northern and Southern Shan States; (3) the returning prosperity in the Southern Shan States owing to the peaceful State of the country; and (4) the increase in the number of registration stations as well as the greater accuracy of registration. The percentage of Lower Burma is very low compared with that of Upper Burma, and it is said would be still lower were it not for the timber traffic, which contributes over 50 per cent. of this trade. This, as previously stated in the closing remarks of paragraph 2, is due to want of proper communications with the adjoining foreign States and the consequent diversion of trade to Bangkok.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey delivered judgment on a reference, under section 5 of the Court Fees Act, in the matter of the petition for probate of the last will of Ezekiel Joshua Abraham, a wealthy Jewish merchant. A difference had arisen in the case between the Registrar and the petitioners for probate as to the amount of the court fees payable on the probate. The question in difference was whether the court fee was payable on Rs. 10,06,892-5-8, the total amount of the assets which was likely to come to the hands of the petitioners, or only upon Rs. 4,29,415-5-8, the total amount of the assets which, at the time of the testator's death, were in British India. For the reasons bearing on the law of the case, which he gave at great length, his lordship came to the conclusion that, in this case, the court fee was payable not upon the whole Rs. 10,06,892-5-8, which was stated in the petition as likely to come to the petitioners' hands, but only upon the property, valued at Rs. 4,29,415-5-8, which, at the date of the testator's death, was in British India.

THE following order has been added to the High Court Civil Circular Order Book:—When applications for privilege leave to Covenanted Judicial Officers and Judges of the Courts of Small Causes are granted by the High Court, under High Court Civil Circular No. 158, the Officers and Judges concerned should, on hearing of the same, notify to Government the fact of the leave being granted by the High Court and the date on which they propose to avail themselves of it.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Amedabad, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, during the absence of Mr. S. Tagore, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding Aden Division and Political Resident at Aden has nominated Captain F. Wadeson, Commandant of the Aden Troop, to act as Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant E. A. F. Redl, on three months' privilege leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., to be substantive *pro tem* Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, with effect from the 12th May 1896.

COMMANDER M. BEAN, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 10th October next.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to replace the services of Captain E. F. Marriott at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as acting Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

LIEUTENANT CECIL RICHARDSON to officiate as Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain C. E. Wilson, granted leave.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ATTACKING ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Russian press unanimously accuse Great Britain of fomenting trouble in Crete to divert the attention of Europe.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The present fall in silver is ascribed to American dealers unloading heavy stocks because they have abandoned all hope of Mr. Bryan succeeding in the contest for the Presidency.

MASSACRES IN MACEDONIA.

The Athens papers state that Bashibazouks in uniform have massacred sixty Christians, mostly women and children, at Kozani, in Macedonia.

THE PORTE AND GREECE.

The Porte has informed the foreign Ambassadors that unless the landing of Greek Volunteers and munitions in Crete is stopped, the relations between Turkey and Greece will be severely strained.

SURREY VS. AUSTRALIA.

In the match between Surrey and Australia, the result was a draw, the rain hindering play.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 14th August, left here, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON FOREIGN PARCELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council, this morning, the Hon. Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill amending the Government Tenants Act be passed.

Sir James Westland moved for leave to amend the Government Post Office Act 1866. The Bill, he said, makes no reference to parcels received from abroad. This Bill will enable the Post Office to recover duty paid by the Post Office to the Customs, and it had been rendered necessary by people having refused in some instances to pay the Customs, while the Post Office had no redress. The Bill consists of a single Clause providing that duties shall be recoverable in the same way as fines by distress and warrant. The Bill will be passed in the course of the current Session.

The Tenants Bill being passed, the Council adjourned till the 18th September.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor's report of British trade in Pekin from January 1st 1896 to July 1st shows a remarkable increase. Five Factories under British management have been opened since the last report.

The Chinese Government have accepted Sir O'Conor's proposals regarding the increased Tariff on Indian Opium into China unconditionally, and the old Tariff regulated by the Mekong Convention remains for the present unaltered.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

With regard to the question of Exchange Compensation, I hear on most reliable authority that the anticipated sanction of the Secretary of State on the matter will now be settled probably by amending Act 13 of 1865 defining the word "domicile" more explicitly, and allowing concessions in certain cases.

The proposal to regulate Compensation according to Grade is not likely to be proceeded with.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Sir George Robertson has been granted three months' privilege leave.

It has been decided, pending permanent arrangements, to appoint Captain Godfrey as Officiating Resident in charge, Gilgit Political Agency.

Colonel Yates' appointment to the Agency at Meshed has been confirmed.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops, will be present at the Jhansi Camp-of-Exercise.

As anticipated, General Grant will be in charge of the Council.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The Cavalry Detachment on the Mangrote Frontier has been reduced on the understanding that the Infantry Detachment of Rifles remains permanently at the present strength.

It has been decided to use the Khagan route for carrying out the future Gilgit Reliefs. The Sappers and Miners *en route* Gilgit will use this road now.

Haidar Khan has returned to Kabul from Kafiristan to consult with the Amir.

A greater portion of the main road is now in complete working order.

POONA FOXHOUNDS MEET.

POONA, Aug. 20.

After the lapse of more than a month, the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds met, this afternoon, on the Nagar Road, at the third milestone. A large field (nearly forty) turned out, amongst whom the ladies were: Mrs. Mercer, Miss Wilson, Miss Bagnell, Mrs. Turner Jones, Mrs. Gavin, and Mrs. Grant. The afternoon was an exceedingly pleasant one, barring one or two slight showers. The ground was in a fair condition. After assembling, a fox was found, but he was lost in the neighbourhood. The hounds drifted off in the direction of The Sisters, and were found near the octagonal tank, close to the road behind the Yerrowda Jail. A jack first went off near the Kalas ford, and afterwards swung to the right, going at rattling pace in the direction of The Sisters. Eventually the jack was lost. During the hunting there was no accident of any kind, and there was an excellent run of forty-five minutes.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

Aug. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 20.

French Mail steamer Natal from Suez arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., and she is expected here, on Monday next, at 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera 3 19-32

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	30 3-8

POONA BOAT CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The special general meeting of the Poona Royal Connaught Boat Club, was held early this morning, at the Poona Gymkhana Club. A large number of members being present, including the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, presiding, General Caldecott, Colonel Grant, Hon. Mr. Crowe, Mr. Selby, Hon. Mr. Shuttleworth, Major Turner-Jones, Surgeon-Colonel Hay, Captain Harrison, and Mr. Le Quesne, the honorary secretary. The report states:—

The buildings on the property now occupied by the Boat Club at Kirkee having been destroyed during the recent floods, the committee have the power of cancelling the lease and making, if necessary, a fresh agreement with the landlord. Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, the owners of the property, have agreed to erect suitable accommodation for the boats, the khalasis and the messman's establishment. A temporary dressing room for members can also be provided. The committee therefore propose to continue to occupy the present site, at a reduced rent (not yet fixed) and to make arrangements for a new site with the least delay possible, to be ready for occupation before the next rains. It has been ascertained that the piece of land to the south of Rosherville, on the same side of the river, can be obtained from Government. This, the committee think, is the best site available, because a considerable portion of it was well above the recent flood, and it will be possible to erect a club house, in perfect safety from the probable highest flood. A portion of the grounds will be flooded occasionally, but less than any other site available. At the general meeting held in April last it was decided that if Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons would not sell their property, the club should resume possession of the land it formerly occupied, on the left bank of the river, i. e., opposite present Rosherville. A reference has been made to the military authorities, who have intimated that the Boat Club may have this land on the same conditions as before, viz., "that the site shall not be enclosed by a wall but only by a hedge, and in the event of the ground being required by Government at any future time, the erection thereon shall be removed without any claim to compensation from the State on account of the same." Obviously it will be preferable for the club to obtain possession of a site that it can call its own and on which it can erect permanent buildings. As regards the present site, probably the owners would now be glad to sell at a lower price than that offered. But with the experience gained during the floods of last month, it is evident that the site is not suitable for permanent occupation, because not only would the club be put to considerable expense as regards repairs, &c., after floods, but the cost of erection of buildings that would be safe from the maximum floods would be prohibitive.

The chairman in alluding to the object of this special general meeting said it was really to undo what had been done at the previous one. The question before them was whether they were to occupy the present sight or select the new sight opposite or the one now brought before them. As to the present sight it could only be obtained on terms which were considered too high, and there was the constant danger of being swept out by floods. It was proposed by Mr. Selby "That the committee be authorized to apply to Government for the piece of land bounded on north by present Rosherville, on east by the river, on south by nalla adjoining Mrs. Meakin's property, and on west by the main road to Kirkee, and to secure it or as much as can be spared of it for the Boat Club, on the most advantageous terms possible. The committee to be empowered to accept the terms offered by Government if they approve of them and in the event of the terms being accepted, to take all necessary steps to take possession of the land."

Captain Harrison proposed that if possible they should acquire the present site from Mr. Cursetjee. Major Turner-Jones seconded this, but the amendment fell through and the original proposition was carried.

The second resolution was then put "That the committee be authorized to procure plans and estimates, and subject them to the approval of the general meeting (1) For a suitable club building. (2) Shelter for Boats. (3) Establishment quarters. and (4) Laying out the grounds, making roads, &c.. This resolution was carried "nem. con."

Some discussion arose as to resolution, three, whether the interest was not too high, but the proposition as put to the meeting which was as follows:—"That the committee be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 from members of the club only, by issue of debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum." This was ultimately agreed to.

After this some club matters then discussed one as to the cost of Regattas for five years which was said to be Rs. 1,300. Another matter to be brought before a future meeting was the question of subscription and a proposition will be made to increase the subscription to Rs. 4 per mensem or Rs. 10 per quarter. The usual vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and the meeting dissolved.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived here from Poona, last evening, to witness the grand cricket match between the Parsees and the Presidency, which commences this morning, on the Maidan. His Excellency, who was accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince Francis of Teck, Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., the Private Secretary; Major Richard Owen, the Military Secretary; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; Captain Berkley Levett and Captain H. G. Heneage, Aides-de-Camp, and Captain Leveson-Gover, Commanding the Bowy Guard, travelled down to Bombay by the mid-day passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was notified to be private, yet a few officials had assembled on the platform to meet the Governor. Amongst those present were:—Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner; Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Police Commissioner; Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, in the Political Department; Mr G. O. W. Dunn. Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Captain Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and Mr. E. W. Keily, Acting General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway. Punctually the train steamed into the station, and the Governor, on alighting from the special saloon attached to the train, was met by the abovenamed gentlemen, with whom he shook hands. Lord Sandhurst, in company of his Military Secretary, drove to the Secretariat, where his Excellency is putting up during his short stay in this city. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning, to announce the arrival of the Governor. His Excellency leaves Bombay for Poona, on Monday morning next.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Bradshaw, Mrs	Lewis, Mr E W
Brooks, Miss	Lea, Mr R
Brown, Miss Wade	McNamara, Mr L
Blackwell, Mr and Mrs G J R and four children	McGrath, Miss
Bridge, Lt E E P	Mackenzie, Mrs
Ceiloutbile, Mr	Mullen, Surg Major and Mrs T Ffrench
Crowdy, Miss	McKay, Mr H P
Cunningham, Mr T A	Paranjpye, Mr R P
Dewing, Mrs child and infant	Pilkington, Mr and Mrs S
Dane, Mr	Perham, Miss
Eaden, Capt J H	Price, Mrs and child
Ferrics, Miss C J	Pitcher, Col Mrs D G
Gibbons, Mrs	Reilly, Mr F
Ghandi, Mr and Mrs W and child	Smyth, Lt and Mrs G A
Gertrude, Sister Ma	Scott, Mr and Mrs F W, child and infant
Halch's, Mrs child	Smith, Lieut C J Ross
Hopkins, Lieut	Tyler, Sir John
Haves, Lieut E De L	Tyler, Miss
Hallom, Capt O C J	Wilson, Mr N M
Hart, Mr John	Wood, Mr W M P
Hunter, Capt W K	Wadia, Mr and Mrs R D N
Jones, Lieut Gorin	Willes, Mr A

For Brindisi.

Babington, Mr S	Lavinge, Mr
Bedford, Surgn Ca C H	Lang, Mr W
Brett, M K A De	Mullins, Mr H S
Cama, Mr S K R	McLeod, Mr C U
Christopher, Lt Col L W	Macdonald, Mr R
Cohen, Mr W H	Moberley, Col W H
Daniels, Mr S R	Orr, Mr and Mrs J W
Gimletti, Surg-Major T H D	Prentise, Mr R W
Hogan, Mr J	Reynolds, Mr W G
Henderson, Mrs	Stephen, Surg Col A
Hodson, Mr C W	Thomas, Mr R H A
Harvey, Mr W	Thomson, Capt W G
Karim, Mr Abdul, wife, and son	Whitten, Mr A J

For Malta—Major H R Kelham.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, 28th August, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr J C Woodroffe; Mr H E A Cotton; Lieut W M Coldstream; Capt C Archer; Mr and Mrs Donald Smeaton; Mr E Solano; Mr Rogers; Col W R Roult; and Dr Watts.
For London—Mr A Ogilvey; and Mr T N Varty.

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, 4th September, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr W C Bonnerjee.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, 11th September 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Donaldson Mr Ameer Ali; and Mr F W Richardson.
For London—Mr Stevens.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It has been agreed between the India Office and the War Office to offer one appointment to the Unattached List for the Staff Corps for competition annually amongst the army candidates at the Royal Military College, Canada, for the next five years.

The Judicial Commissioner for Lower Burma gave judgment on Monday in the appeal of the man who was sentenced to fourteen years for attempting to murder Mr. McKerron, Assistant Commissioner, in January last. The sentence was reduced to seven years.

Surgeon Major J. P. Barry, MB., acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Reverend P. S. Grove, B.A., on return from furlough, is to officiate as Chaplain of Nasirabad, during the absence on leave of the Reverend W. B. Preston.

Mr. W. Almond, acting Second Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Pending the return to duty of Mr. Young, the following appointments are made: Mr. H. Crawford, Third Assistant Collector of Customs, to act as Second Assistant; Mr. A. J. Wadia, acting Fourth Assistant, to act as Third Assistant; Mr. R. P. Jehangir, Fifth Assistant, to act as Fourth Assistant; Mr. Krishnarao Narsingh, Superintendent, Drawback Department, to act as Fifth Assistant.

From the date of Mr. Young's return to duty, Mr. R. J. Sharman, Fourth Assistant will, act as Assistant Collector of Abkari, vice Mr. Almond. Mr. A. J. Wadia, Appraiser, will act as Fourth Assistant, vice Mr. Sharman.

Mr. E. C. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State extraordinary leave without pay up to the 24th October next. Messrs. E. C. Cox and J. V. Cooke, District Superintendents of Police, have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

Mr. C. E. Tapsell held charge of the Bombay Forest Survey Party, in addition to his own duties, from 25th January to 20th May 1896, both days inclusive.

It is notified for the information of officers in the Police Department and others concerned, that the next examinations under the Rules prescribed will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 1st October, at 11 a. m. (Madras time). Officers in the Police Department and others liable to undergo the examinations prescribed in the rules in question, who intend to present themselves for examination, should send in their names to the Secretary to the Central Committee before the 12th September.

In the Quetta polo tournament the second ties resulted as follows: The R. E. 1st team beat the R. E. 2nd team by 6 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries; the Station team beat the Royal Artillery by 3 goals and 4 subsidiaries to goal and 2 subsidiaries.

The result of the inquiry held at Lucknow into the charges against the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich is that the Commissioners have found the accused guilty of bribery and misuse of his judicial powers. The Lieutenant-Governor has dismissed him thereupon from the public service.

The trial of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda concluded at Fyzabad on Saturday, and Colonel Cowie, the Judge, delivered judgment on Monday. Differing from the assessors, the learned Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 12,000, or in default six months' further imprisonment. It is bilieved that an appeal will be lodged in the Court of the Judical Commissioner.

It is estimated that during the next three years the expenditure upon the construction of Indian railways will amount to twenty-seven crores.

Furlough for one year and four months has been granted to Mr. D. T. Smeaton, Financial Commissioner, and lately officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on Monday by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Viceroy was unable to attend, as news had been received of the death of a relative at home.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the entertainment of the present establishment for the collection of the cotton duties in Bengal.

The Government of India has approved of the appointment of Mr. H. Wilson as Receiver during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Macregor.

The Vakeels of the chief of Hunza arrived in Srinagar a few days ago and have presented the Maharajah with 21 tolas of gold as their customary annual tribute. They get "rasad" from the State so long as they stay in Srinagar, and will be given *Khillats* as usual when they return to Hunza. The Vakeels of the Raja of Nagar with their annual tribute arrive in a few days.

A Committee composed of the following officers will assemble in October next to work out a scheme for the collection of transport animals required for future expeditions:—Mr. Thorburn, Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division (president), Brigadier-General Elles, Major H. A. Deane, Major Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry, an officer of the Transport Department to be nominated by the Commissary-General-in-Chief, Major O'Sullivan, R. E., Rai Hittoo, Ram Bahadur, with Captain Mullaly, R. E., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Mobilisation as secretary.

The Government of Bengal and the Judges of the Calcutta High Court have granted the local High Court Bar permission to start a weekly periodical, containing reports of all important rulings laid down by that Court. It will be conducted by the leading advocates, pleaders and attorneys of the Court, and will probably be named the *Weekly Notes*.

The second game in the semi-finals of the Bangalore polo tournament was played in the early forenoon of Monday. The sides were the 19th Hussars, comprising Messrs. Frank Chetwode, Hill and Marsh, back, and the 21st Hussars, comprising Captain the Hon'ble De Montmorency, Mr. Taylor, Major Crole Wyndham and Captain Bowley, back. Though the weather kept clear and cool, it was very windy all through the game. The play was very fast, and the 19th Hussars made a splendid struggle against their rivals from Secunderabad; the local team, however, failed to carry through more than one advantage they had secured. At the conclusion of the play the 21st Hussars came out victors by six goals and four subsidiaries against three goals and one subsidiary. The 21st Hussars now play the local Gymkhana for the final.

The Kashmir authorities received an intimation a few days back of a serious outrage at Titwal in the Muzaffarabad district, the men in charge of the octroi post having been attacked while asleep and murdered. The object appears to have been to plunder the post, and it is conjectured that the perpetrators were Pathans from across the border, but no clue has yet been found.

Imports into Calcutta by sea during July were in a flourishing state, the total value from foreign countries rising by nearly nineteen per cent. The continued heavy receipts of cotton goods have contributed chiefly to this increase, the advance being over forty lakhs in value. There were also considerable importations of machinery, railway materials and metals (especially iron). Kerosine oil alone showed a decrease in clearances. Imports of both gold and silver were on a much smaller scale.

The vakeels of the Chief of Hunza arrived in Srinagar a few days ago, and have presented the Maharaja 21 tolas of gold as their customary annual tribute. They get *rasad* from the State so long as they stay in Srinagar, and will be given *khillats* as usual when they return.

Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs, Commanding the Presidency District, and Colonel Aylmer, who recently started from Darjeeling for a trip in the interior, are returning. They got as far as Chamiuno on the frontier with Mr. Claude White, the Political Officer on the Sikkim Frontier. Colonel Aylmer lost all his baggage down a khud side during the march near Lachen.

The Kashmir authorities received intimation a few days back of a serious outrage at Titwal in the Muzaffarabad district, the men in charge of the octroi post having been attacked while asleep and murdered. The object appears to have been to plunder the post, and it is conjectured that the perpetrators were Pathans from across the border; but no clue has yet been found.

Sir West Ridgeway's address to the students of the Ceylon Royal College on the occasion of their prize-distribution recently affords interesting and entertaining reading. While it is in excellent vein and style it is eminently practical and outspoken. Ceylon's new Governor cannot be said to mince his words if there is occasion for plain speaking. A dead set has been made apparently in certain quarters against the educational institution in question. The assailants of the College, as the Governor dubbed them, had criticised its administration pretty severely, but like a sensible man, Sir West Ridgeway made independent investigation before accepting the criticisms. After studying the case and forming his own impartial opinion he told his hearers at the prize-distribution that he had no hesitation in identifying himself with the institution, stoutly maintaining "that the existence of this Royal College is justified, and that the withdrawal of Government support from it would be an act of pedantic folly,"—a statement which provoked loud cheers. In Sir West Ridgeway's protest against the use of that hideous word "Gubernatorial, (Australian if we mistake not, in origin) we heartily join. It is, as the speaker well described it, "ugly to look at, unmelodious to hear, and a barbarism which ought not to defile lips that have drunk at the pure font of classic English.

Sir William Herschell's system for securing the identification of persons by finger impressions, is about to be introduced into Bengal for the purpose of identifying Government pensioners.

In one of the more unfrequented bypaths of the Zoological Gardens is a singular freak of nature in the shape of a perfectly white porcupine. White peacocks, white raccoons and many other abnormally white animals have been from time to time exhibited at the Zoo; but not—at any rate within recent years—a white porcupine. This albinism, as it is called, is a fairly usual sport, and occurs apparently everywhere. It seems to be rare because the unfortunate victim of nature's pratical joke is at once singled out by its enemies for destruction. It is true that, by the nature of the case, the porcupine could be white with considerably greater impunity than many other creatures; but even the porcupine has its enemies. It is said that the wily leopard, avoiding the spines, can kill the animal by a single well-directed blow on the head.

One of the most curious customs of Siam is that each year is named after an animal, and only certain animals allowed to intermarry. A person born in the year of the elephant, for instance, cannot marry a person born in the year of the tiger; neither may the lion mate with the lamb. The law imposes dire penalties upon all who give false ages, or who represent that they are gay gazelles, when in fact they are mischievous monkeys, and therefore it is a law which would not be welcome in western lands.

Two regiments of the Gwalior Cavalry will take part in the forthcoming Jhansi camp.

It is stated from Copenhagen, which is generally well-informed about the Russian Court, that the Czar and Czarina will pay a visit to Paris while on their European tour. It is, however, more likely (says a Berlin correspondent) that on their way to or from London the Russian Imperial couple will meet President Faure at a French seaside town. The German papers relate the following incident, which is said to have occurred during the Coronation festivities: With the French Special Mission there was a gallant general, an old swordsman, but not very familiar with Court etiquette. At the ball given by Count de Montebello, Prince Henry of Prussia, who happened to be standing next the officer, addressed to him some compliments about the branch of the service to which he belonged. The General, who mistook the Prince for a Russian Grand Duke, and felt rather flattered, muttered in reply "Nous nous preparons, mon Prince, nous nous preparons." General de Boisdeffre, who heard the conversation, was not a little alarmed, but Prince Henry, who saw that the officer had not known him, took the incident from its comic side, and laughed heartily.

In view of the objections taken by the Powers to the proposed distribution of relief by Consul Bilotti, it has been decided to send out to Crete a special commissioner, well qualified to superintend the administration of the funds. Contributions will be thankfully received towards the oject in view. Cheques, crossed "Cretan Distress Fund," may be paid to Lloyd's Bank, 16, St. James's-street, S. W., to the hon. secretary of the fund, Grosvenor House, W., or to the treasurer, Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., 5, Ennismore-gradens, S. W., London.

M. Bjornsterne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian politician and poet, has announced (a Berlin correspondent tells us) his determination to leave his country and to take up his residence in Germany. The fact may be recalled that Herr Hendrik Ibsen is living at Munich.

In the Soudan a slave who considers himself ill-treated has a right, not to freedom, indeed, but to select a master more to his liking. In order to be safe from recapture and punishment, the bondsman has only to escape from his old home by night, go immediately to the house of any man to whom he chooses to belong, and on arriving there snip a bit of cartilage from the ear of the sleeping proprietor. That accomplished, the matter is settled; neither the old nor the new master can question the legality or binding force of the transaction.

Lady Warwick's phrase, "splendid paupers," was so daringly original that it "caught on" at once. If outward signs of wealth in the way of mansions may be taken as an index, the Duke of Devonshire's poverty must be of a particularly splendid kind. The *Pall Mall Magazine* for August gives a well-written and admirably illustrated article on Hardwick, which is only one of the Duke of Devonshire's humble homes, and which is now occupied by the Duke's heir-presumptive, Mr. Victor Cavendish. The hall was built by the Countess of Shrewsbury—Bess of Hardwick—with the object of receiving Queen Elizabeth. In style it is a great contrast to the old hall, the ruins of which stand over the way. Instead of the forstress-like architecture of the old building, the new hall spread out and towered up with a blaze of windows like a huge hotel or gigantic forcing-house built in the Elizabethan style. Bess of Hardwick, unlike her successor of the present day, did not complain of poverty, splendid or otherwise, for she ordained that her remains should be duly embalmed and interred at All Saints' Derby, where she had already erected her shrine, "above all places where she had been verie bountifullie blessed with liberall possessions." The glory of Hardwick is the Long Gallery, a magnificent room 166ft. long and 26ft. wide, hung with precious fifteenth century tapestry. The contents of the hall are certainly of national and historical interest, and the public are admitted between eleven and four every day.

A queer story is told of an English naturalist, who died in 1860, and was buried at Blankney, in Lincolnshire. Among his pets was a large grey bat. This bat was permitted to enter the tomb and was sealed up alive along with the corps of his dead master. In 1866 the vault was opened, and to the surprise of all the bat was alive and fat. On four different occasions since the relatives of the dead man have looked after the welfare of his pet, and each time it has been reported that the bat was still in the land of the living although occupying quarters with the dead. It was last seen in 1892.

THE THESPIAN CLUB PERFORMANCE.

Although the weather has been exceptionally bad this monsoon, and still continues treacherous, so great is the popularity of the Thespian Club that people who deferred obtaining tickets for last night's performance until yesterday found it no easy task to book a good seat. Happily ticket-holders had nothing worse than an occasional small shower to encounter, and so the Novelty Theatre was well filled. The audience included H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who has come down to Bombay to see the Presidency match, and who was accompanied by several members of his staff. The piece placed on the boards was Hawtrey's well-known "Pick-pocket," and it may without further preface be said that it was staged in a manner which fully sustained the high reputation of the Thespians. Everyone acquainted with the play—and who does not know the "Pick-pocket"—is aware that its successful performance largely depends upon old Mr. Gumbledon, who is indeed the central figure of the piece. This part was in the hands of Mr. Nigel Jones, who sustained it in a very capable manner, and was capitally got up. To Miss Hughes was assigned the part of Freda, the daughter of the old hypochondriac, and she also contributed very largely to the success of the performance. The popular secretary of the society, Mr. G. Owen Dunn, added to past successes on the stage by his impersonation of Frederick Hope, the gentleman whose misfortunes form the central thread of the piece, and who was mistaken for a lunatic. The real lunatic, Mr. Walter Johnson, was impersonated by a gentleman who scarcely succeeded in hiding his identity from many people in the audience under the name of "Mr. T. I. Loose." It is said to take a clever man to act the fool; and the remark is also applicable to the characterisation of a lunatic, but "Mr. T. I. Loose" was fully equal to the occasion. Mr. L. Hallward, who is always to be relied on to satisfy the requirements of even the most exacting stage manager, took the part, a by no means unimportant one, of the waiter, Andrew, and without overdoing it introduced a great deal of fun into the play. The somewhat thankless role of Miss Maria Trumper, the fastidious but penetrating old maid, fell to the share of Mrs. Owen Dunn, who was capitally got up for it. Mabel Hope was impersonated with considerable skill by Mrs. Street, while her husband, Surgeon-Captain Street, was the faithful James of the demented Johnson. Mr. C. Perreau, whom we have not before seen on the local stage, did fair justice to the exacting role of Osmand Hewett. Mr. F. W. Kinahan, R. N., as Dr. Shaw, Mr. G. P. De Saone, as Inspector Townsend, Miss Reynolds, as Annie, the servant, did their share in completing a strong amateur case. Mention must be made of the two little sons of Major Cahusac, who seemed quite at home as page boys. Surgeon-Captain Jennings, who is an acquisition to the social life of the city, as well from a theatrical as from a musical point of view, performed the trying duties of stage manager. Under Mr. Mallandaine, the band of the Marine Battalion, by permission of Major Cahusac, formed the orchestra. The stage appointments were very suitable, and one at least of the scenes—the entrance hall of the Westcliff Hotel at Southbourne—had been specially painted for the occasion. Mr. Finkelstein as perruquier deserved the thanks of the various performers. The play is to be repeated this evening, and should again draw a good house, especially as a note at the back of the programme serves as a reminder that since the beginning of last year the Thespians have contributed, as a result of their performances, no less than Rs. 1,400 to various deserving institutions.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH FOURS.

It is proposed to hold as in previous years a meeting at Bandora for the rowing off of Scratch Four Races. Heats on Saturday, 5th September, and Finals on Saturday, 12th September, when entries are invited for the following races:—

I.—Scratch Fours, Entrance fee Rs. 10 per boat.
II.—Pair Oars " " 5 "
III.—Double Sculling " " 5 "
IV.—Single " " 5 "
V.—A Sailing handicap for boats navigable on the Bandora Creek, entrance fee Rs. 5 per boat.

The primary object of the first event is to facilitate the selection of a Four to compete at Poona, early in December, and it is hoped that members of the Gymkhana will come out strong for this race. Considerable interest will probably be added if Fours representing local institutions, etc., be entered. For instance, it is hoped that the R. A. and R. E., R. Dublin Fusiliers, Royal Naval Defence Squadron, Pali Hill Gymkhana, and others will enter a Four. The Honoray Secretary will also be glad to receive names of gentlemen, whose services have not already been claimed, to enable him to make up Scratch Fours of Gymkhana members.

Events Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will not be rowed off unless 4 boats enter for each. Entry should be made as soon as posible to Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, Honorary Secretary for boats.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Thursday's observations:—The depression over the north of the Bay has apparently moved very slightly northward during the past twenty-four hours and is entering Bengal. The storm has grown slighter as the barometer has risen within it, and the abnormal depression of the barometer at Saugor Island, is only point nought ninety inch. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab and been steady over the Peninsula, hence the respective positions of the areas of high and low pressures are unaltered. The gradients are slighter, and winds are very little changed. The monsoon remains light at the head of the Bay, and is falling lighter in the west coast. The mean temperature has risen in the Central Provinces, and been steady in Burma, Bombay, Central Provinces, and fallen elsewhere rapidly in the Punjab. There has been very little rain over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, but over Northern India the rainfall is more general than of late, more particularly in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, following in considerable amounts registered in Northern India and Debra, four and three-quarters of an inch; and Azaribagh and Roorkee over three inches; Balasore, Gnatong, Purnea, Bahraich, Meerut, Rawalpindi, and Simla, over two inches.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 18, was 650, giving a death-rate of 38·34 per annum per thousand as against 29·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 149 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 2, measles; 28, cholera; 1, leprosy; 77, phthisis; 50 diseases of the nervous system; 98, affections of the respiratory organs; 54, diarrhoea; 18, dysentery; 44, still-born; 60, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 327; Hindu outcaste, 67; Musalman, 165; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 17: Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 263 as against 341 the corresponding period of last year, and 297 the average over the past five years.

A Paris correspondent writes: The red carnation was the symbol of Boulangism. After Boulanger's star went down, his Royalist confederates formed the Society of the Clove Pink. On learning of the Duc d'Orleans' engagement to the Archduchess Dorothy, the Committee of that Society sent a telegram of felicitation to her Imperial Highness. The following message was received in answer by the Chairman, Baron de Charnace. It shows that the engagement is solid, and that the zeal of the Archduchess for the cause of her fiance almost outruns discretion. She says: "I thank you for your good wishes, and beg you to thank for me your young and valiant friends, with whose fidelity and boundless devotion for him who will soon be my husband I am already acquainted—Maria Dorothy. Alcsuth, July 20, 1896." One wonders at the Emperor of Austria suffering an Archduchess to send such a message to an openly seditious body.

There is a good deal of sickness—at present unfortunately on the increase—among the troops at Chitral.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Parsee cricketing public will thank you very much for throwing out a most opportune hint as regards the nomination of umpires in your yesterday's leader. The Parsees are allowed an umpire of their own in all the local matches against the Bombay Gymkhana. The Hindus are also allowed an umpire of their own both against the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, and even the much-abused poor Bengalee Baboos are allowed an umpire of their own both in cricket and foot-ball. I wonder why the Presidency people insist upon having both umpires of their own.—Yours, &c.,

M.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have drawn the attention of the public in good time towards the behaviour of the spectators and umpires during times of great games. The unpleasant behaviour of the crowd has long been attracting the attention of the sporting populace. Though an appreciable change is beginning to be apparent, the attitude still causes grave concern, and it is to be hoped that for the furtherance of the interests of the game, and in order that our grand annual international fixture be harmoniously continued, our cricket friends will see applause justly and evenly distributed. Then, as to the umpires. This I believe is a subject which the Bombay Gymkhana have kept in their hands, but as this is the very matter which sometimes leads to an unseemly demonstration, and as each party should have its own umpire, I do not see why the Europeans should not allow the prerogative to the Parsees, gain popular esteem, and save to themselves the rough treatment of an inappreciative mob of spectators. It is not as if I write without grounds or in absence of good judges. In Mr. D. B. Tapia, for instance, we have an umpire on whom Europeans and Natives alike have fully relied for a long time, not only here, but all over India, as can be easily ascertained from records. Then, in this match we have no umpire whose experience can equal his. And to avoid the experience of umpiring that the spectators had during the progress of the Bombay-Poona match, I hope all right-minded cricketers and the powers that be will support me in the recommendation of, or say requesting of, Mr. Tapia or someone like him (if there be any other) to stand for one of the sides to watch the fortunes of the players.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 20. FAIR PLAY.

THE LATE SHET VARJIVANDAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest and satisfaction the letter of Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, which appeared in your issue of Tuesday last, and join in requesting the committee to see that the money collected in honour of the late Shet Varjivandas is used in aid of female education. I also think that the kind of education that is given in the Bengali School will not fail to commend itself even to the most orthodox mind. I hear Mr. Motilal Munshi has arranged on behalf of the Budhi Vardhak Sabha, of which he is the life and soul, to convene a mixed gathering of Hindu ladies and gentlemen on or about the 11th October next at which the teachers and the pupils of the Bengali School have very kindly consented to explain the kindergarten system in all its details with the aid of plans, books, models, &c. The Hindu public will have an opportunity then to see what it is, and I am sure that it will at once meet with their approval and support. In these days money is rapidly collected, but one is at a loss to find out how it can be usefully spent. We have had enough of scholarships, prizes, and such other things, and it is high time that a real stimulus be given to the cause of female education. The memory of the late Shet will be properly perpetuated, if, as Mr. Motilal says, a girl school after the pattern of Mr. Bengali's School be opened in some Hindu quarter for the benefit of the entire Native community. The object is so good, that the two worthy sons of the late Shet, Messrs. Tribhavandas and Jagmohandas may as well contribute a sufficiently large sum in aid of the said purpose. The late Shet Mungaldas has conferred a lasting boon upon the whole community by establishing a girls' school in his name, and I may as well suggest that the sum collected in honour of Shet Varjivandas should be entrusted to the committee that manages the Sir Mungaldas girls' school with a request to use the same in introducing the kindergarten system in the school. This is only to be done in case the sum collected is not by itself enough for the purpose in view. Mr. Ghellabhai Harridas has earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by his many and disinterested efforts at the time of flood and fire, and I am sure he will not fail to take into his kind consideration the important subject of female education.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHY.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As long as the affairs of the match played between the St. Xavier's and Fort High School, on the 13th inst., are still "sub judice," I do not think it advisable to make it the subject of public discussion. But, as a letter, published in your yesterday's issue over the signature of "Absey," contains statements which to my opinion ought to be corrected, I feel, nevertheless, obliged to make the following observations.

First, the gentleman, one of the secretaries of the Athletic Association, who maintained that the time was not to be extended beyond 6 p.m., had been appealed to by the St. Xavier's cricketers, as to whether or not the umpires were right in extending the time by 15 minutes. He answered, that it was not right.

Secondly, the St. Xavier's cricketers were, and still are, convinced that the time for drawing the stumps was fixed at 6 p.m., as there was no agreement made of eventually extending the match at the outset of the game. They were, therefore, perfectly justified to appeal "post factum," the match being over, to one of the secretaries of the Association, who was just present on the field.—Yours, &c.,

J. B. STEIN, S.J., Rector.

St. Xavier's College Aug, 20.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Major E. V. Elwes, R.A., from 29th August to 27th October.

The *Pioneer* has the following:—"Major Tonnochy points out in his article in the last number of the *Journal* of the Indian U.S. Institution that the Infantry Sword Exercise of 1895 contains no instructions for the use of the sword in combats with savages armed with spear or sword. It is told of a gallant officer that when at Home he went to a military instructor to learn swordsmanship. His time being short he first asked to be shown how to face a *ghazi*. The instructor asked what a *ghazi* was, and a practical illustration was afforded by the officer rushing forward and catching his opponent a blow on the head. The instructor asked for a second edition, as he ''adn't got the 'ang of it' and was not till the third attack that by getting his cut in first at the '*ghazi*' that the instructor solved the problem. Probably none but a skilled swordsman could have got his cut in. We grant this, still the moral seems plain, the straightest and shortest way seems to be the best; half a yard of steel tube, a pinch of powder and some lead with a cool head behind are a better safeguard than a sword will ever be even after months, nay years, of training. A gun for close quarters would be just as easily carried as a sword; once the inventors of the year of grace 1896 became aware that there was a market for such a form of firearm. As regards the theory that a sword is necessary in a melee, because it is then dangerous to fire, we would reply that in such cases while the rank-and-file have a cartridge left they are liable to fire it regardless of direction; and therefore it seems to be splitting hairs to declare that their comrade the officer if only armed with a similar weapon is likely to hit one of his own side."

A dead performing dwarf would be as unpromising a subject as a dead donkey, for all but the genius that wrote the "Sentimental Journey," yet there is some pathos that may be read without effort into the story of the little man, Robert Malone, who was found dead yesterday in a village near Seham Harbour. He died of destitution. The variety company with which he played at the Theatre Royal, Seaham Harbour, was broken up, and the poor dwarf was left behind. His occupation was gone, and he crawled to the outskirts of the village to die. He had previously travelled with a waxwork show, and probably, when he reached a "Theatre Royal" he thought that his fortune was made. He had no Barnum—that was his misfortune, and that alone. Nature had given him every advantage; he was two inches shorter than Tom Thumb. Among the dwarfs the shortest man is king, except indeed at Liliout, where, we are told, the monarch exceeded his subjects in stature by the thickness of a thumb-nail.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE Council reassembled on Tuesday afternoon in the Council Hall, the same members being present, with the exception of Messrs. Wadia, Setalwad, and Khare.

The debate was resumed by Mr. Kirkham, who said that in view of the large amount of attention that was given on the previous day to Educational matters, he would be compelled to occupy the time of the Council for a somewhat longer period than he had expected, but he would condense his remarks as much as possible and confine himself to statements of fact.

THE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION.

I must, to begin with, remarked Mr. Kirkham, depart from the rule I have just laid down for myself as regards matters of fact, and begin by answering the appeal made yesterday by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Mehta. My Hon'ble friend made a pointed personal appeal to me which I feel it is impossible without fear of misinterpretation to avoid answering as directly as the appeal is made. Mr. Mehta said that this act on the part of Government was regarded in many quarters as an act of "quasi" hostility to higher education, and he asked whether an old educational officer could have approved of an act of that kind. I will say, your Excellency, in reply to the appeal, that I believe that the foundation of the Indian Universities in the year 1857 was an act of far-sighted and noble statesmanship. I believe also that the fact that the official proceedings in connection with the foundation of the Universities went on at a time when the public attention was absorbed in measures concerning the public security and in the military operations of those dark days, is one which will for ever redound to the credit of the British Government. I go further, and say that I think that the graduates which the University has produced form a body which, notwithstanding imperfections and some foibles, is one which neither the University nor the Educational Department has any reason to be ashamed of. I believe that that body has given the public services and has given the professions and higher functions of our social life a very valuable body of servants. There are, of course, black-sheep in every fold, but I am speaking of them as a body and as we all know them in social and public life. As an officer working in the Districts I know them there discharging their duties unostentatiously and conscientiously. Consequently, I answer my Hon'ble friend's appeal by saying, I perfectly agree with him that any act calculated to weaken higher education in India would be a great political mistake. But I go on to say that I believe that all the considerations which I have just mentioned are absolutely irrelevant to the question upon which it has been necessary to make them. So far from there being any disposition, so far as I know, on the part of any responsible official in India to weaken higher education, I think the universal belief is that what is wanted in India is still higher education, and that depth should be pursued rather than mere extension. I believe it is felt by those who have studied this subject that what is wanted is greater attention to the two forecasts which have been left to Indian Universities by two great authorities—Sir Alexander Grant and Sir Henry Summer Maine. What did Sir Alexander Grant say in reference to the Bombay University, and what advice did he leave to it in his memorable address before Sir Bartle Frere in 1867? Sir Alexander Grant's maxim was: "It is of more importance to create a high standard of scholarship in this country than to multiply, ever so much, the number of persons possessing nominal distinctions at the hands of a University." About the same time Sir Henry Summer Maine left India, and before he went he said: "I have spoken of superficiality as our great danger. What now remains to be done is not to stimulate the ambition which seeks to gratify itself by a University degree or honour as to make provision that those honours and degrees are really the symbols and the witnesses of solid acquirements." These were the legacies of advice left by those two great men, and these are the ideals which, I think, all Englishmen desire to see the University pursue. Now I have said that I think all this is strictly speaking irrelevant to the question of withdrawal of the University grant, and my only excuse for this declaration is that silence might be misinterpreted, that the withdrawal of this grant was in any sense an act hostile to the University or an act calculated to impair it in the slightest degree.

NO CHANGE OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Coming to the facts we have the letter of the Government to the University announcing the withdrawal. That letter makes two statements, one a statement of fact, and the other a statement of opinion. The statement of fact is that the ultimate financial independence of the University was a thing aimed at and designed to be kept in view from the very earliest time. The second is the opinion expressed by Government that the time has now arrived to consummate this end so long kept in view and so steadily pursued, and towards which several steps have been m de, and the University can be started in its way with full financial independence. If the first statement be true—and I do not see myself how anyone acquainted with the history of education in India or in the Bombay Presidency can deny that it is an accurate statement of fact—if that be true what becomes of nine-tenths of all that we have heard in the way of criticism of this act? What becomes of the expression of surprise by Mr. Khare, the protest of Mr. Setalwad, and the regret which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Mehta, so keenly expressed. I think, to say the least of it, that they are thirty years too late, because this is merely the consummation of a policy steadily kept in view during all those years. If the policy is hostile the hostility dates from the commencement.

Mr. Kirkham proceeded to point out that the act of incorporation and the official correspondence at the time, so far as he could understand them, distinctly pointed to the intention of Government that the University should not be a State Institution or a department of the State in any shape or form. The fact that the Governor of the Presidency was to be the Chancellor ex-officio only went to indicate the dignity which the legislature desired should be attached to this Institution, and the Government control was a guarantee to give confidence to the benefactors who should desire to endow the University. This was clearly shown by the Act of Incorporation. Some members of the Council might not know that the Letters Patent of the University of London put that institution in precisley the same position as the Bombay University in regard to Government supervision. If the Senate of the London University, consisting of men of world-wide reputation, did not consider it derogatory to their dignity to have such control, surely the Senate of the University of Bombay need not consider it anything but a great privilege to have a guarantee such as had been productive in the endowment of the University by private benefactions to the extent of ten and a-half lakhs of rupees. He proceeded to deny that the time was really premature for Government to withdraw the remainder of the grant, and quoted from the balance-sheet of the University to show this. The accounts now indicated Government Paper in hand worth 2½ lakhs, a cash balance of ½ lakh, and a surplus income over expenditure of Rs. 20,000, and the withdrawal of the grant would only mean a reduction of that surplus from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 15,000. It could not be expected that Government would continue to give a grant-in-aid towards accumulated balances. They could not expect, but that, under such circumstances, the draughtsman of the Budget should arrive at the conclusion that the time was convenient and propitious for starting the University in its career as having arrived at its full majority. He proceeded to point out that Hon'ble members were under a misapprehension in thinking that the money had been withdrawn from higher education for the sake of primary instruction. The fact was that, while the Budget showed this reduction of Rs. 5,000, it showed an increase of that amount towards Government colleges together with an increase of 2,000 for inspection, Rs. 6,000 for Government schools, and two lakhs of rupees for grants-in-aid. Mr. Kirkham next controverted the assertion made by Mr. Mehta the previous day, that the Education Commission had reported adversely to a policy of Government withdrawal from direct management of Institutions for higher education. He quoted from the report to show that the Commissioners had recommended that every form of private effort should be systematically encouraged. They had also recommended that liberal aid should be given to such institutions "so long as the aid is needed" and the gradual raising of fees "so that less and less aid may be required." This being so, he held to the contention brought forward on the occasion of the last Budget debate, that to do as had been suggested in regard to the Guzerat College, to change it from an independent Institution to a Government establishment, would be to reverse the ordinary order of development in higher education and the one laid down by Government.

REPLY TO MR. SETALWAD'S CRITICISMS.

I will now offer a very few remarks, continued Mr. Kirkham, in reply to Mr. Setalwad's criticisms which need not occupy much time. He took me to task for describing the Government resolution on Free Education as an "obiter dictum." The point is quite immaterial, because it is a verbal one, which has about it something of the unreality which has attached to several Educational causes which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Setalwad, has espoused. Official language like the language of diplomacy has various distinctions, and there is considerable difference between one Government resolution and another. All officials know the difference between a resolution forwarded "for information" and another one forwarded "for information and guidance." All I can say is that the resolution on Free Education was forwarded "for information" and not for "information and guidance." I should like to mention one fact in connection with the subject of free studentship, and I am only sorry my Hon'ble friend is not here to listen to it. It would be remembered that after a somewhat vigorous campaign against the rule limiting the number of free studentships to 15 per cent. my Hon'ble friend drew from Mr. Chatfield, the Director, after a great deal of correspondence, a promise that the r e should be modified to this extent. It was to be capable of relaxation on the application of any school or local authority to the Educational Inspector on proper cause being shown. That change was introduced into the code. It was printed and circulated to every District Board and every one of the four thousand Local Board schools in the Presidency. That was eighteen months ago, and it is interesting to enquire how many applications have been made under this rule for the removal of the grievance against which Mr. Setalwad directed his campaign. In the Central Division not one; in the Northern Division, my Hon'ble friend's own division, not one; in Sind not one; in the Southern Division two or three, because, as I understand, two or three municipalities applied, thinking it was a great boon, but as soon as they understood that it was really not worth having, they withdrew the application. I do not wish to say a word that would check the enthusiasm of my Hon'ble friend with regard to educational reform, for educational officers, like all other public officers, are the better for reasonable criticism, but I think it would be better if my Hon'ble friend, before he sets out on such compaigns, would make sure by actual contact with the reality that the grievances he proposes to remedy have a tangible existence and are worth the trouble he proposes to give to them. The facts in this particular case show beyond all question that a great deal of discussion of official correspondence, printing and postage has been expended for absolutely nothing whatever, and might have been avoided if my Hon. friend had taken notice of what Mr. Chatfield, the Director, informed us from the beginning was the case, viz., that the limit of fifteen had been found to work well, had been settled upon by practical experience, and that there was no grievance of any kind whatsoever. Mr. Setalwad also mentioned the standards of the department as being exceedingly defective. I do not propose to follow him in these details, which would be more suitably dealt with by an Educational Conference, but I wish to correct one extraordinary oversight on the part of my friend. He said that the standards for primary schools were exactly the same both for city and village schools. I have brought here to-day, and would have handed over to my Hon. friend had he been present, the published standards specially prepared for rural schools. They are commonly called modi standards and are well-known in educational circles. So that the statement Mr. Setalwad made that these standards are the same in all the schools is simply not in accordance with the facts. He also said the standards were copied from the English standards of years and years ago, and were perfectly obsolete. This I also deny, and I cannot understand anyone who knows what he is talking about make such a statement. I know these standards, and know those which are in use in England. I have compared them with the standards of the French, Swiss, and Belgium schools. Most of the schools I have actually seen and know, and I say that the vernacular standards in the Bombay Presidency will bear comparison with any of these I have mentioned from an educational point of view.

Having pointed out that the closing of schools of which Mr. Setalwad complained was the work of the Taluka Local Boards, which knew all the local circumstances, Mr. Kirkham pointed out that the commutation of the cess on Abkari revenue formerly devoted to primary education was not the fault of the Government or the Education Department, but was due to the orders passed by the Government of India, who refused to give their sanction to a continuance of the cess. They did so on the ground that this was trenching, as they considered, on Imperial Excise, but he cordially agreed with Mr. Tilak in thinking that if they could get hold of the money again it would be a very good thing, as the Local Boards were in great need of the money and would be able to spend it with excellent effect.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

Having repudiated the charges of inefficiency brought against the Inspectorial staff by Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Kirkham proceeded to deal with what he termed the great question of Primary education in Bombay, and in connection therewith he wished to make one personal appeal to his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Mehta, to deal with the question, not only obstructively, but also constructively. I hope, he continued, Mr. Mehta will give us the benefit of his great talents and great and deserved influence in the city of Bombay to assist Government to arrive at a solution of this most pressing question in order that the Primary education of Bombay may once for all be put on a proper footing.

Mr. Mehta: No one is more anxious for that than myself.

Mr. Kirkham: I believe so, but I cannot help thinking that for some considerable time back the attitude of the Corporation has been one of standing on the defensive, beating back the advances of Government, but doing nothing to actively or practically solve the problem.

Mr. Mehta: No; no.

Mr. Kirkham: Well, that is my impression; but if we work together I cannot see why the schools of Bombay may not be brought to a level with her other civic institutions. The importance of the question is very great, and I almost doubt whether Mr. Mehta himself really realises how important it is. I regard this question as one of the most pressing questions which a public man can possibly take up. It is exceedingly important both in its bearing on the Presidency in general and with reference to the City of Bombay in particular. On the Presidency because Bombay is one of the greatest and most important cities, not only in India, but in the whole world, and is naturally the leader of all the other local communities. Now, if the leader does not lead, if the examplar sets a bad example, what can you expect to find in the mofussil? As regards the City itself, you have 80,000 mill-hands, and no adequate schools to produce an intelligent working class, as industrial competition is growing keener every day.

Mr. Kirkham proceeded to point out that in the Presidency they had almost the organisation which Sir John Gorst in his late ill-starred measure in the House of Commons desired to introduce in England, that is, a number of district areas with holes in them. Each district of the Bombay Presidency had a District Local Board and a separate Local Fund, and the spots or holes in them were the Municipalities under Municipal Boards, and the schools within those areas were supported from municipal funds. There were twenty-three districts and 171 holes spotted over them. The 23 separate local funds were administered by Government. Prior to 1869 all the schools in the Presidency were managed on one general fee fund. In that year, however, they were broken up into twenty-three water-tight compartments, each district having its own Local Fund, Bombay was the twenty-fourth district, if he might use that term in regard to the City, and being left standing alone at that time, its schools were also formed into a separate distinct Local Fund, called the Presidency Local Fund. In 1884, the spots or holes in the district, 171 in number, were put under separate management, viz., that of the municipalities, and in 1888 Bombay was taken in hand, and it became their statutory duty to provide education for the children within the city limits. Now, how had Bombay discharged that duty? The only way to obtain an accurate test in regard to the relative amount raised by given localities or cities for educational purposes was to compare the amounts of the school-rates. He did not mean the absolute amounts raised, as that would be most misleading. If, for instance, they compared the amount raised in wealthy cities of London or Liverpool even with the City so wealthy as Bombay, the figures of the former would completely swamp Bombay and make her appear worse than she really was. If they were to compare the figures of Bombay with those of up-country municipalities that would also be unfair, since Bombay occupied an intermediate position between the wealthy towns of Europe and impecunious local Municipalities. But the amount per cent. of the annual rental of the place spent on education was an absolutely accurate and fair test. In London with the population of 4,400,000 it was 4·7 per cent. In Liverpool 2·7. In Birmingham 4·7. In Leeds and Sheffield 5·8, and the average of the 2,372 school-boards in England and Wales was 4·2 per cent. In their own Presidency he found that the percentage of Ahmedabad was 2·6, Poona city 3·4; of Surat 4·3; of Sholapore 4·2; and of Karachi 1·1. The average of the 171 District Municipalities was three per cent. That of the twenty-three Local Boards in the Presidency was fixed by law at 2 1-12 per cent. These figures went to show that in order to give adequate attention to primary education in any community they must levy a school-rate of something like two per cent. Now, what was it in Bombay? Was it one per cent.; was it half per cent.; was it quarter per cent.? No. They would have to resort to the device of decimal fractions to get at the amount. It was only ·22 per cent., which was less than a quarter per cent. Now, his Hon'ble friend might say what he liked, but he (the speaker) said that those figures established beyond the possibility of cavil that Bombay was behind, not only the cities of England in regard to Primary Education, but also behind the other municipalities and the other local authorities of this Presidency. These figures were not selected, but covered every human being in the 30 millions of England and the 18 millions of this Presidency, except the citizens of Bombay, and they showed that Bombay stood absolutely alone, a byword and reproach in the eyes of East and West. For his Hon'ble friend to say that this was the fault of the Government, who had done nothing in the way of buildings while they administered the schools up till 1888, was altogether groundless. The schools were in charge of Government as administrators, just as the Local Board schools were in charge of Government. Government was not responsible for the amount of the local fund any more than the Joint Schools Committee is responsible for the amount of the Municipal School Fund which is its successor. What they were responsible for was to see that that amount was properly administered. How could his Hon'ble friend say that they were Government schools?

Mr. Mehta: They were Government schools to be kept up by Government money.

Mr. Kirkham: That is an issue of fact, and I meet it with an explicit denial. I say the schools belonged to a local fund to which Government made a grant in aid, and that the fund was administered by Government just as the 23 local funds are administered at this moment. Does Mr. Mehta deny the existence of the Local Fund?

Mr. Mehta: It was merely a name which Government gave to its own fund.

Mr. Kirkham: I do not understand what my Hon'ble friend means. I understood him yesterday to take a somewhat jocose attitude in regard to this fund as if it was a figment of my own brain.

Mr. Mehta: It was held to be a Government fund by the Corporation with the minority of only two against all the rest.

Mr. Kirkham: That is perfectly true. But I am surprised that my Hon'ble friend should set up the Bombay Corporation as the ultimate test of truth.

H. E. the President said it would be better not to go into that.

Mr. Kirkham proceeded to point out that if twenty-four people were associated for a particular purpose, say for the education of their children, and if twenty-three of them made separate and independent arrangements of their own, what would they think if the twenty-fourth maintained that his children should be still chargeable to the rest—that was precisely the attitude which the Bombay Corporation had taken in the matter. He quoted from official correspondence to show that the balance of the Presidency Local Fund, amounting to Rs. 13,480, was taken over by the Municipality—very good sum for a mythical fund, to say the least of it. The reason why the building grants given by the Government of Bombay had been so small was, that the Corporation itself had pinched and starved the local fund, so that it was never in a position to apply for a single building grant. The single grant applied for was from a private person, Mr. Sorabji Bengali. So far from Government bearing half the cost of school-houses in the mofussil, they found in the figures just laid on the table that, while twenty-three lakhs of rupees had been expended by the ryots in school-houses, only three and a-half lakhs had been granted thereto by Government.

Mr. Kirkham was proceeding to pass some severe strictures on the Bombay Municipality for its neglect,

When his Excellency the President pointed out that the policy of the Municipality was not a matter which came within the limits of the Budget discussion.

In conclusion, Mr. Kirkham pointed out how enormously the revenue of the Corporation had grown within the last ten or twelve years, rising in that period from 40 to 65 lakhs, and how very small had been the advance made in the grant for pr mary education. He asked his Hon'ble colleagues to look fairly and candidly at the facts he had placed before them, and the expressed a hope that the Corporation would make a serious attempt to bring them to a practical and satisfactory solution of this question. There were only three ways about it. They could let it alone, which meant industrial defeat; or get Government to do it which meant sacrificing the mofussil; or they could do it easily themselves by a very moderate school rate, say 1 per cent. and that was the only course worthy of such a city.

THE PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET.

Mr. T. D. Little, replying to some remarks of Mr. Setalwad, as to the necessity of a new bungalow for the Collector at Ahmedabad, said that some years ago it was proposed to provide additional office accommodation which had long been wanted. After careful consideration it had been decided to locate the offices in a portion of the existing bungalow, to leave the rest of the present accommodation for the Assistant Collector, and to build a new house for the Collector. In reply to some observations made by Mr. Tilak, Mr. Little submitted a few figures in regard to the expenditure for Public Works, and of the Provincial share of it for the four completed years of the existing quinquennial contract. The entire sum expended, including establishments, amounted to 81 lakhs of Rupees in the first of the four years and to 95 lakhs in the last year of the series, viz., 1895-96, and in the current year the amount will probably exceed a crore of Rupees. The increase is entirely due to Imperial Irrigation, the expenditure on which was 24 lakhs in 1892-93, and 38 lakhs in the year just closed, and will probably be considerably over 40 lakhs in the current year. The reason for this increase is the remunerative character of the works in Sind, which have been paying for some years an average of over 10 per cent. on a large capital expenditure. It is found that well-selected projects there pay their interest and maintenance charges, and also in many cases re-pay in a very few years the full amount of capital expended on them. The Provincial Public Works outlay for the four years in question has ranged between 33¾ and 34¾ lakhs per annum, and the Local Fund, P.W.D., expenditure has been on an average about 17 lakhs, the total of these two items averaging about 51 lakhs. The Establishment has absorbed from 3 to 4 annas out of each rupee of total expenditure, leaving from 12 to 13 annas for other outlay on the works concerned. Charges for Establishment, however, it must be remembered, include not only expenditure connected with designing, estimating, and supervising, but in many cases works have to be carried out without the intervention of contractors, and for these the charges include expenses for supervision which would ordinarily form a portion of the contractor's rates. Further, the P. W. D. carries out certain contribution works without any charge for establishment, and the members of the department have to advise on many matters and to perform many duties, and also to prepare a number of projects which are not executed. The expenses connected with these multifarious duties are not separately charged for, and they are mainly included under the establishment head, and this necessarily leads to a high percentage. For the current year it is anticipated that the Provincial and Local expenditure will amount to nearly 55 lakhs of Rupees, but this total may in all probability be modified before the end of the year.

REPLY OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, said only a very few remarks were needed from him in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Setalwad respecting certain items of High Court expenditure. The Hon'ble member congratulated himself upon having been able to get credit to the Government for the sum of Rs. 32,116, being the total amount of the unwithdrawn balances of advances made by suitors in Insolvency Proceedings. This was a rather premature congratulation, for if the Hon'ble member had carefully listened to the answer of the question on the subject, he would have found, not only the Government have not appropriated these monies, but also that they have absolutely no power to do so. These monies were the properties of the suitors who had not claimed them, and did not in any way belong to Government. The Chief Justice had, however, suggested to the Clerk of the Court the desirability of putting these unclaimed balances to a separate account to be handed over to his care, in which case they would still be available for insolvents. He also pointed out that Mr. Setalvad had not accurately stated the fact when he said that the Official Assignee received fees amounting on the average to Rs. 3,000 per month. In answer to a question put by Mr. Setalvad in 1894, it was admitted that for the previous three years the fees had averaged Rs. 3,000 per month. But this was exceptional, and was due to two large suits being dealt with. During the greater part of the time the Official Assignee held office his average emolument had not been more than Rs. 1,500 per mensem. He personally considered that that was not too large an amount to receive in payment for the duties discharged, since the official in question was entitled to no pension, and when he took leave, either in India or abroad, he had to make his own arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Chief Justice, as to the person who was to carry on his duties. The system of paying him by fees instead of by a fixed salary was clearly condusive to the interests of the creditors of the insolvents, and officers who held this position all over the world were paid in the same manner. As to the recommendation of the Finance Committee referred to by Mr. Setalvad that the offices of the Administrator-General, Official Receiver, and the Official Trustee should be amalgamated, the matter received very careful consideration several years ago, and the idea was considered impracticable as the plan would involve too much work and too wide responsibility for one officer. Moreover, the change was one which could not be carried out by this Government since the duties and emoluments of the Administrator-General were fixed by the Legislative Council of India and, therefore, could not in any way be interfered with by this Government.

Mr. Birdwood said: Your Excellency, before offering any observations on the Financial Statement in reference to those matters which have been commented on by Hon'ble members in connection with the departments of the Administration with which I am myself more immediately concerned, I should like to make one general remark that has been suggested by the speech of the Hon'ble member who spoke last in yesterday's discussion of that statement. The Hon. Mr. Tilak complained that the statement did not contain sufficient information on questions of detail to enable non-official members to offer really useful criticisms on the policy of Government in respect of important administrative measures and he referred especially to the case of the recent re-organization of the police throughout the Presidency, including Sind and the City of Bombay. Well, I venture to think that the Financial Statement would not be the most appropriate medium for communicating information such as is desired by the Hon'ble member. This document, as prepared by my Hon'ble colleague, though a marvel of terseness and lucidity, when the complicated nature of its contents is considered, is, to my mind, already full enough of facts, and to enlarge it in the manner desired would be to make it cumbersome; and so make the study of it a matter of still greater difficulty than it is at present. I fear that if effect were given to the proposal, the annual financial discussion would have to be fixed for a still later date than that to which it became necessary to postpone it in the current month. It seems to me that the requisite information as to measures of importance can best be secured through the medium of questions put under the Rules; and if the Hon'ble member had given due notice of any question on the subject of the police re-organisation, he would have found the Judicial Department most ready to give it. But there is one point as to which I think all here will join issue with Mr. Tilak. I entirely disagree with him when he says that it has been impossible for him and other Hon'ble members to offer useful criticisms on the budget. On the contrary, I think the general impression left by yesterday's debate tended to the conclusion that comments on the policy of Government put forward with the skill, the general fairness, and the moderation which have characterized the speeches of Hon'ble members, could not but have an influence on the deliberations of Government. Such comments necessarily command respect, and cannot remain unheeded, for they carry with them the conviction that the measures adopted by Government for the welfare of the Presidency are appreciated; and when open to criticism—and no one ever supposes that they are perfect—are criticised in no hostile spirit, but with intelligence, and a most encouraging confidence in the general aims and views of those to whom is entrusted the administration of public affairs.

LAW OFFICERS.

I pass now to some matters of detail, and happily it will not be necessary for me to detain the Council long. Several questions connected with the Judicial Department have been referred to by several speakers which have been dealt with in previous discussions; and some of those have now been spoken to by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General with authority, and it is not necessary that I should supplement his remarks with any comments of my own on such questions as the improvement of the Reporters' Establishment of the High Court or the placing of the office of the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, on a better footing. As regards this latter subject, it is only necessary, perhaps, that I should say that, as this Government has made certain proposals to the Government of India, it would be contrary to usage for me to say what those proposals are until the views of the Government of India are made known. And as regards the salary of the Official Assignee, to which the Hon. Mr. Lang has referred, I am in a position to say that, during the long period that the office has been held by the present incumbent, Mr. Agnew Turner, the average emoluments have not exceeded Rs. 1,600 a month, and that is certainly not an excessive remuneration for the admirable services rendered by Mr. Turner, the nature of which is thoroughly well-known to the Chief Justice and Judges, to the members of the legal profession, and all who have been in any way connected with the High Court during that time. As regards the establishment of bailiffs of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad drew attention to the necessity for improving the position of the bailiffs. That is a matter which has not escaped the attention of Government. It has for some time been engaging the consideration of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and his proposals will be dealt with in due course.

THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

As regards the separation of judicial and executive functions when these are exercised by the same officer a good deal has been said. As the Mamlatdars who exercise these dual functions are primarily Revenue officers, I have no doubt that the Hon. Mr. Nugent will be tempted to express his views on this subject. It is obviously an important subject: I may say that, personally, I doubt whether it is yet within the domain of practical administration, and any way I should be sorry to see the chief administrative officer of a taluka deprived of his magisterial powers, just as I should be sorry to see the Collectors deprived of their powers as District Magistrates. Any such change would, in my opinion, be a grievous mistake from every point of view. At the same time, I readily admit that it is our duty to minimize the inconvenience to which persons seeking redress from the Criminal courts are sometimes put when there is no resident Magistrate near at hand to apply to; and, indeed, Government are already making enquires for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible to adopt any measure with this object.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

I think I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi that the efficiency of the Law School is not a matter to which the Government can possibly be indifferent, either in the Educational or the Judicial Department. The Council is aware, from discussions in previous years, why the measures recommended by such competent advisers, as the late Mr. Justice Telang and the present Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir C. Farran, could not be carried out. Recently, however, a certain measure of reform has been practicable. By a readjustment of available salaries, it has been possible to provide the school with a principal; and a grant has been made for a law library. Good results may be expected, though, from the very nature of the case. I doubt whether the law lectures will ever be as lively in Bombay as the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak wishes our debates in Council to be here in Poona. But, I think, the public may rely on it that the necessity for placing the whole system of legal education in the presidency on a proper footing, as means permit, will not be lost sight of, so long as his Excellency the Governor presides over the Educational Department of this Government.

THE HIGHER JUDICIAL SERVICE.

As regards the insufficiency of the present staff of the higher judicial service in this Presidency, to which the Hon. Mr. Mehta has drawn attention, it is quite true that there has been a considerable increase both of civil and criminal work in the district courts during the past ten years. Government recognise it as a serious evil when there are such arrears of civil appeals as have accumulated in some of the courts. There can be no question that more assistant judges are wanted in some districts. To meet the requirements of the several courts, Government have lately decided to appoint six additional First Class Subordinate Judges with appellate powers. These Judges will be deputed to the districts where they are most wanted.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANT.

I now approach the subject of the withdrawal of the University grant, in which personally I have all along taken the keenest personal interest, and it has been a matter of regret to me that this subject has been approached in certain quarters from a point of view which I cannot but regard as the wrong point of view. The whole subject has been to-day dealt with by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Kirkham, in so masterly and complete a manner from what seems to me the right point of view, that my own task in now suggesting a few considerations which will explain the action of Government becomes comparatively light. What I regret specially, is the notion that seems somehow to have gained ground that the action of Government is due to some latent hostility to the cause of higher education in this country. Surprise has indeed been expressed that a Government of which the head was the Chancellor of the University, and of which one of the members was once Vice-Chancellor, should strike a blow at the cause of higher education by starving the University. But, surely, it would have been more reasonable to assume that a measure which had the support of the Chancellor, and a past Vice-Chancellor, was likely to have been adopted in the real interests of the highest education. But however that may be, I think I may take it on myself to say that your Excellency has certainly never, as head of this Government, by word or act given occasion for the imputation that this Government regards with hostility the advance of education. The contrary is, indeed, the case. And then, again, it is well-known that for many years the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent has been in favour of advancing educated men to positions of trust and responsibility in the Revenue Department. He certainly has not looked with disfavour on the work done by the University. For myself, I can only say that I was an examiner at the very first Matriculation examination held by the University, that I was associated in the work of conducting various examinations, including examinations for degrees, for about ten years subsequently; and I have more than once from my place in the Senate House had occasion to express my sense of the good work done by the University in controlling, by its regulations for examinations, the course of public education in Government and private colleges, and thus helping to improve the supply of candidates for the public service. No one who has seen, as I have seen, the vast improvement which has taken place in the whole subordinate Judicial Service in the Presidency during the past 30 years, can ever be an enemy to the cause of high education. What, then, is the right point of view from which to regard this question? Well, I agree with Mr. Kirkham that we must approach it from the historical point of view and with strict regard to the legal position of the University. We must never forget that the University, as at present constituted, is an examining body, not a teaching University. It is constituted on the model of the London University rather than of the Scotch Universities or the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. No doubt, certain Colleges are recognized by the Bombay University under its regulations, and these are, of course, teaching institutions, but they are not constituent portions of the University in the sense that the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are constituent portions of those universities. This is quite clear from the preamble of the Act of Incorporation of 1857, which recites that "for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art;" and then the last Section empowers the University to "charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them and upon admission into the University, and for continuance therein, as it sees fit, with the approbation of Government, to impose from time to time." These fees are to be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the University, that is, for paying the examiners and the University establishment and all contingent expenses connected with examinations. It is obvious that at first the fees could not have been sufficient to cover these expenses. I may mention that at the first Matriculation examination at which I examined there were only between 60 and 70 candidates. Now they are numbered by thousands.

NECESSITY FOR GOVERNMENT HELP NO LONGER EXISTS.

To meet the deficit, the Government came forward from time to time to help the University with contributions, and very munificent these contributions once were, that is, when they were needed. But as time went on and the number of candidates continued to increase, the necessity for Government aid to meet the necessary expenses of the University became, year by year, less until at last the Government warned the University the time must come when the contributions could not be relied on. And the position was accepted, I think I may safely say, by some of the best friends of University. As Vice-Chancellor, I more than once urged upon the Senate the necessity for putting their finances in proper order, and at last a strong Committee representing all Faculties of the University, and comprising that most ardent friend of higher education, the late much lamented Mr. Telang, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Mr. Satrling, Dr. Arnott, and Mr. Hargrave, was appointed to re-consider the rules as to fees for examinations, and they adopted a new scale, which was enforced in 1893. That the increase made in the fees for certain examinations was not unreasonable is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that the supply of candidates for examinations was not checked. I hold in my hand a paper showing the immediate results of the increase, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Registrar of the University, Dr. D. MacDonald. From this it appears that, though the fee for the School Final Examination was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, the number of candidates actually increased from 1,466 in 1892 to 1,578 in 1893. The Marriculation fee was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12; but whereas there were 2,919 candidates in 1892, the number increased to 3,004 in 1893; and I can give other figures as regards other examinations at which the number of candidates was fewer. Well, the general result of these changes has been to ensure the financial independence of the University and to offer the University a grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenses of examinations would be to offer it help which it no longer requires. Such a grant would be of the nature of alms, the offer of which in such a quarter would be of doubtful propriety. But it has been said there are important reforms which the University could carry out if Government aid were continued. Well, no one will welcome reforms more than I shall, but they are still in the future. Government has to find use for its money in the present, to cut its coat according to its cloth, and if we were to waste money when it is not wanted, we should want it for purposes to which we could not apply it, however sore the need might be. This is not a course which a responsible Government can rightly adopt. But I feel that if the University once formulates any desired reforms and wants help from Government to give effect, any well-considered proposals to that end will never fail to receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. But a beginning has yet to be made. The University has not yet proposed any scheme for our consideration. But if the University really desires to spend its balance wisely I can suggest a scheme. Though much has been said of the withdrawal of the Government grant of Rs. 5,000 nothing has been said about the continuance of another grant of Rs. 2,000 made by Government for many years for the maintenance of the University Garden. It was my privilege and great delight, with the aid of that grant, to lay out the University Garden which is a place of public resort thoroughly appreciated by young and old. But it is fenced in with an ugly, ineffective railing. To replace it by handsome gates and suitable railings, according to a design, kindly prepared for me years ago by Mr. Stevens, would cost about Rs. 42,000. Let the University suitably protect its garden in the way I have suggested, and Government will no doubt be compelled, from very shame, to do likewise for the adjoining compounds of the High Court and the Secretariat. If that result should ever be secured, then all future generations of the citizens of Bombay would have cause to praise the Senate for its wisdom and forethought.

(To be concluded.)

SPORTING NOTES.

THE performance of Fortunatus in the Bangalore Cup may be rightly pronounced to be marvellous, as with top weight, 10-10, he got home, beating Cressy and Camlin (7-12) easily. The timing, 2-19, was not so good; but when it comes to be remembered that the going was very heavy, and the course uphill, at least over five furlongs, the display of the winner was brilliant indeed. On this performance, the horse should run well in the Kuch Behar Cup, in the Calcutta meeting, as the distance is the same (a mile and a quarter), and the top weight cannot exceed 10st. under the Rules. Now, Fortunatus is hardly likely to be handicapped thus unless he wins the Viceroy's Cup, for which he will have to make a very hard tussle with Quiver and Virago, the two most dangerous elements in the race.

Though the performance of Fortunatus was extraordinary, it must not be overlooked that he met no probable candidates for the Viceroy's Cup, beside Marvellous, who has apparently gone amiss, as he finished nowhere. Camlin, again, though finishing a length behind Cressy, did not quite run up to expectations; and as regards Cressy, on her Colonial performance, as fit as she was, she should have run better. According to the telegraphic account, she appeared to be the fittest animal in the Cup. The mare, strange to say, was quoted at long odds, and so was Camlin; while the second favourites, Pausanias and The Driller, made no show in the race. As regards Camlin, on his running in the Regent's Cup, in which he was beaten by Yellow Boy, the hopes of his friends were practically abandoned; but to make Cressy an outsider in spite of her Colonial performance and her fitness was hardly consistent with form.

There is no doubt that the mare if she runs in the Calcutta meeting, will win a good handicap race, over a long distance, as she is a stayer, and is still likely to improve. Robinson, who piloted Fortunatus to victory, doubtless understands the horse, as he not only won on him the Merchants' Cup, with 9-11, beating Blarneystone, but the Farewell Stakes from Sprightly, who had conceded him half a stone in the last Calcutta meeting. The professional crack also steered him to victory in the Farewell Handicap at Lucknow, where he beat Colleen Juna. That Robinson will not ride Fortunatus in the Cup is certain, for Quiver will be steered by him, but in all probability Trahan will have the mount on the horse provided Jack O' Lantern does not run in the Cup. The latter, on whom he won the Governor's Cup, is owned by Mr. de Soysa, for whom he is under engagement to ride during the Calcutta meeting.

Friendship, the best Colonial pony landed this season of the 13-2 class, ran a dead heat to Screen in the Hebbal Stakes, in which Merry Eyes was a hot favourite, and followed the dead-heaters. Doubtless the heavy going interfered with the chances of English mare, as she was top-weighted (9-12.) Friendship was an outsider, and should be remembered at the Calcutta meeting if she comes up in the cold weather. The Ezra stable was rather unlucky, as another representative, who was favourite, Carlton, also ran second, in the Kunjiwall Stakes, in which Ringleader II. got home, with top and crushing weight (11-8) by three lengths easily, in the good time of 1-34 over 7 furlongs. Carlton is one of the most uncertain though one of the most speedy Arabs in India.

Now that the stakes of the Civil Service Cup have been raised to Rs. 10,000 from Rs. 5,000, the principal pony event in India is likely to be more attractive every season, and the class of animals imported, not only from home but the Colonies, is likely to be far more superior. But so long as Mulberry does not break down the race will be the greatest moral for him: for he does not carry any more penalties, of which the maximum was his impost last year, and the race this season is again another certainty for him.

Instead of carrying more weight, his impost will be slightly less, as his last measurement, which was after his victory in the C. S. Cup, was a fraction of an inch less, which should prove advantageous to the champion English pony gelding in the W. I. races. From all accounts he is doing well, and so far no English pony of note appears to have been imported that is likely to take down his colours. The Colonial crack, Friendship, should run into a place, if he starts as he comes with an excellent reputation, and, on his Bangalore running, should have some support.—"Englishman."

REFERRING to the Pasteur Institute meeting, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the arguments put forward in favour of Darjeeling are by no means convincing at present. The Punjab has subscribed Rs. 32,000, an annual income by district and municipal bodies of Rs. 2,873 has also been promised, and we have a site granted at Kasauli. Against this on the Bengal account there is a credit of some Rs. 25,000 with a site and annual subcriptions *in nubibus*. But with the evidence before them we doubt if the opinion of the majority of the subscribers will endorse the latest action of the central committee.

DURING the recent New South Wales Parliamentary Session, the Premier dropped off to sleep at an all-night sitting. He snored very loudly. Finally, one of the members could stand it no longer, and, rising, said to the Speaker. "Sir, I name the Premier for tedious repetition. The ensuing laughter woke the Premier up.

UNITY IS STRENGTH may indeed be said with regard to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for when used together, they are remarkable in their effects upon disease. No matter how stubborn the symptoms may be, they cannot long withstand these remedies. All sufferers, whom other treatment has failed to relieve, should try the celebrated Ointment, which will strengthen and cure them. The Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers. No injurious consequences can result from their use; no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying Pills over the digestion.

THE WORLD A-WHEEL.

UNDER this heading the Paris correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" on July 24 writes: It is a curious fact now, considering the rapid development of the bicycle, that at its inception it was designed only for use on the water. The records of the Patent Offices show an assortment of queer inventions of this character, based on the idea of the catamaran as to hull, but, having the motive power of the pedal subsequently adopted in the ordinary bicycle of to-day. Engravings of the water bicycle, representing a man astride of a framework and saddle speeding over the water at apparently twenty-five knots an hour, appeared in the illustrated periodicals forty years ago. The invention of the land bicycle, however, following as it did on the heels of the tricycle, threw the water machine into obscurity, and the water wheel was cast aside as a sort of exploded experiment, as had been the flying machine and perpetual motion. Since then, so fully absorbed have inventors become in the improvement and perfection of the road wheel that the original object of water travel has received no attention until very recently. But this apparent neglect is being atoned for in the recent sudden rush of inventors into the field of open water. Several practical bicycle boats have been invented during the last few months. Scores of patents in this line have been applied for at the same time.

It will surprise some persons to learn that bicycle boats of various American designs have been 'scooting,' along the Harlem River this spring, and that more ambitious craft of this kind have been encountered on the open Sound. It may be a still greater surprise to learn that boats of this character are now under construction which, when completed, will dare the dangers of the deep sea, and even cross the Atlantic. But it is a fact. They all preserve the characteristics of the land bicycle, consequently adhere in great measure to the design of the original water wheel.

There are certain material changes, however, which tend to make a practical application of the pedal and gear principles, and, therefore, to produce a practical, every-day working or racing boat. One of these changes is found in the abandonment of the catamaran idea in the hull; the other improvement is in the application or the propeller screw. The Ogden boat, which is now lying off New Rochelle is a practical fresh-water craft. Its general construction may be easily understood from the pictures herewith presented.

The hull is of cedar, the same as that of the ordinary racing shell. But it is of peculiar shape: the ordinary hull being supplemented by a second and smaller hull dropped immediately below the other. Into this lower hull, which corresponds to the hold of a vessel, the machinery, gearing and ballast are placed, and the screw shaft revolves. The second or lower hull not only furnishes room for the machinery below the water-line, but it thus gives great stability to the boat, which, having a short shaft and light upper works, is practically non-capsizable. The wheel is thoroughly submerged also, and is never lifted out of the water in a chop sea.

The machinery is very simple, has roller bearings in the axles and ball bearings in the pedals, and the same on shaft. It is geared five to one, or five turns of the fourteen-inch propeller to one stroke of the foot. One stroke of the foot per second gives 300 revolutions a minute. In the tandem the pedals are four in number, and set on a quarter of-a-circle, so there is no "centre." One foot of the operators is always pressing downward, while a balance or fly wheel keeps up the momentum, and causes the pedal to rise to the foot. The saddle is the regular bicycle saddle, and the steering is done by handlebar, the same as on the ordinary road wheel. The racing model of the Ogden machine is a thing of aquatic loveliness. Both this and the pleasure boats are built for tandem quadrat and sextet riders, and for gunning singles are made. In the latter the silent paddleless boat and the ducking blind may be combined.

Hot weather and bicycling are rapidly undermining the fetish of the frockcoat and "stovepipe." The "Saturday Review" comments as follows on the growing laxity of attire among society leaders on the other side of the Channel:—"Last year the Londoner shed his waistcoat and appeared in public begirt with a silk band which, in another year or two, may take on a Lusitanian colour. The black cylinder was deposed, and the straw hat reigned for some melting weeks in its stead. This July has seen further concessions to our tropical climate. Citizens of repute go about in the white Indian helmet with sunshade to match. The Prince of Wales, not unmindful, perhaps, of Lord Ronald Gower's appeal, has worn a white hat at a garden party. It is said that the arbiter of fashion has even gone so far as to don a white soft felt hat with a frockcoat, a combination that must have sent a thrill through Mayfair. We may be within an ace of white ducks and a Panama sombrero, a waistband of many colours, and a blue cotton shirt—a costume that might infuse into our deportment the fervid graces of the South.

"It is something, however, to have weakened the fetish worship of the black hat and the black coat. Time was when these deities of society would have taken summary vengeance on the man who openly flouted them. To avoid ostracism he sweated and suffered in silent immolation. He has an ally now which was unknown in former times. The bicycle in London has done much to break down the rigour of fashion, and the day is probably not far distant when an afternoon call in cycling costume will be one of the conventions. This confederacy of the bicycle and the thermometer may at last evolve a philosophy of masculine clothes not wholly incompatible with ideal grace; and the cylindrical headgear may keep the frockcoat company in museums of tradition along with the arctic reserve of British manners."

The "Daily Mail" says the flower carnival at the Ranelagh Club, last Saturday afternoon, resolved itself into a performance of the "Lancers" by eight ladies, mounted on flower-bedecked bicycles; the other events arranged having been abandoned at the last minute on account of the insufficient entries. It was, perhaps, a case of the survival of the fittest, for bicycle "Lancers" would have been hard to beat. The eight wheelwomen, simply dressed in white, had chosen deep red carnations for the adornment of their "bikes," and rode through the intricacies of the dance in a masterly manner. Even the delusive difficulties of the grand chain failed to daut them, for they touched hands, kept in time with the music and finished the figure triumphantly, without making a single mistake. Each of these conquering maidens was afterwards presented with a tiny gold broach, set with pearls, as a memento of her skill. Fireworks and illuminations were the order of the evening, while the strains of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars were in perfect harmony with the beautifully-wooded gardens.

Artists have unanimously agreed that a lady's hand is one of the most beautiful productions of Nature. According to the poet "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," and "its loveliness increaseth," but Keats wrote before ladies devoted their leisure to the velocipede, and was unaware that the pastime now so popular produces what is called the "bicycle hand" in women, which is anything but lovely, though it increases much beyond the usual size. An expert in palmistry has discovered, says the 'Daily Telegraph,' that "the bicycle hand is a thing of ugliness and a horror for ever. It becomes flattened, bulges out at the sides, gets lumpy and out of shape and the fingers all become crooked" results which are due to the habit of clutching the handle of the machine. Doctors allege that no importance ought to be attached to this assertion because what the hands lose in beauty they gain in strength.

Science in the guise of a cyclist has made a discovery, according to the "Sporting Life," that will interest all wheelmen. A rider who happened to be repairing a puncture passed his eye along the inside of the outer cover of his tire, and was astonished to discover there an insect where from the outside of the cover was only to be seen a tiny speck of white. It was about three-sixteenths of-an-inch long, and in the cyclist's opinion was without doubt responsible for the puncture he had hitherto been putting down to some chance piece of grit or something. With reprehensible malignancy he dubbed the insect "Acanthus Surreptitiosas Dunloppi," and wrote to the C. T. C. "Gazette" about it. Its crime had been sufficiently heinous, but did it deserve such a punishment?

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hillbrook s—36 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Hispania s—10 cases whisky, Neel and Richards.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirkdale s—250 cases soap, A H Seedick; 4 cases cutlery, E Habib and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—15 cases medicine, 22 cases provisions, 16 cases glassware, &c, 26 cases papers, 1 case soap, Treacher and Co; 11 bales printing papers, T Jowajee.
Edendall s—6 cases chemicals, S Bhanjee; 7 cases medicine, Sullemanjee Esajee.
Caledonia s—5 cases soap, Latham and Co.
Ras Elba s—18 cases port, 10 cases sherry, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Ras Rowa s—10 cases gin, B Smith and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—12 cases soap, A Thawurbhoy; 58 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 5 cases lampware, R Ditmar.
Ehrenfels s—1 casks rectified spirit, Jamsetjee and Co.
Bangalore s—20 barrels methylated spirit, S Nathoobhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Archimede s—1 case provisions, C Colonells.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—1 case glassware, Surgical appliances, W Nurotumdas and Co; 3 casks braudy, D Hormasjee.
Medusa s—9 cases paper, blotting, Latham and Co.
Maria Valerie s—14 cases enamelledware, Hassam Cassum Nanjee and Co; 11 bales papers, N Ameerbhoy; 57 bales printing and writing paper, Keekabhoy Abdoolhussein; 15 bales writing paper, V Abdoolally; 22 cases glassware, H H Ahmed; 20 cases glassware, R Cassum; 2 cases lampware, S M Cassum; 1 case glassware, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy; 7 cases glassware, J G Triffitz and Sohn; 2 cases glassware, E H Aboobuker; 20 cases exercise books, Nuzerally, Cumroodin.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE mania for changing the organisation of our army nowadays becomes so chronic that it seems hardly worth while either to complain or point out the necessary sequel to legislation which is not always well thought out. After all the years that we have been waiting for the new Ordnance Store Department Warrant we surely had every right to hope, if not to expect, in view of past experience, that it would have been a finished piece of work. Unfortunately, it is marred by one of the most glaring faults of its many predecessors. The custom has always been that when anything is reorganised and fresh blood admitted, those survivors of the older system who are either unwilling or unable to retire are rigorously held to serve on what is officially known as "the terms of the old warrant." Now and again it may happen that the new warrant is not so favourable to the survivors as the old was, but for once that this is the case tha countrary obtains half a dozen times. This is like adding insult to injury. The new Ordnance Warrant is a particularly glaring instance, and no amount of appeals to the superior system on which it is modelled can gloss over the fact that it inaugurates, and for a lengthened term of years will continue, a state of things under which it is not only possible but likely that the senior officer in a command, a man trained all his life to a special work, may have to content himself with less pay—considerably less pay—than his own subordinate who is only doing a five-years' term. It is absolutely impossible that such a system can tend to efficiency or can work satisfactorily. It must result in much disappointment, and human nature is the same in the army as elsewhere, discipline notwithstanding.

Lord Wolseley seems at last to have made up his mind to deal broadly with the uniform question. So far the modifications of which he has approved have been in matters of detail. These have no doubt been in the right direction, but he has evidently had before him the hornet's nest which he might disturb if he interfered too roughly with cherished traditions, however absurd they might be. He has, therefore, up to the present only nibbled at reforms. There is now, however, to be a real beginning, a Committee having been appointed under the presidency of Major-General Burnett, to devise a pattern or headdress for home service which will be suitable for all branches of the service, the Household troops excepted. The exclusion of the Guards is in order not to offend prejudices in high places. Indeed it is pretty certain that no interference with bearskins and helmets would be tolerated by the august personages with whom the Household troops are closely associated. There is something, of course, to be said from the economical point of view against a headgear which costs ten pounds; but a bearskin lasts a long time, and it is, after all, not so extravagant as it seems. Lord Wolseley has done wisely to begin with the soldier's headgear. It is the right end to attack. A soldier's head—in the matter of uniform, of course —is his weakest point. His feet are his strongest. The British soldier is better booted than any foreigner.

Though it may well be argued that there is very little danger of London, or any of our large cities, being invested, as was Paris in 1870-71; yet, considering the amount of sufferng which would ensue throughout the country were England at war, say with France and Russia, it might be expedient once more to consider the question of stong adequate supplies, particularly breadstuffs, since we are dependent on a regular supply of food, in exchange for our manufactures from foreign countries. It must be confessed that in case of war with one or more of the great Naval Powers, our weak point is the question of foreign supplies. We are rich enough to provide, in a time of piece, for this eventuality by placing ourselves in a position to dispense with theimportationof the necessaries of life for such a time as would enable our ships to give proof to our enemies that the game of privateering "would not be worth the candle." Even when the ships now being built are completed and added to our fleet, the number would not be excessive to defend our shores and to protect our worldwide dependencies, so that we could ill spare any of our warships to act as convoys to the merchant service.

Monday July 20 was the thirtieth anniversary of the battle of Lissa, that memorable event in the history of modern warfare which brought the naval war of 1866 to an end. The anniversary was the occasion of much rejoicing in Austria, and some contemporaries devote patriotic articles to the heroic deeds of Tegetthoff. The means at his command were small compared with those in the hands of Persano, but the spirit of the two men was not the same. At the beginning of 1866 Italy had seventy-nine warships, not including transports, compared with the fifty possessed by Austria, but of twenty-four Italian ironclad vessels half were still in the builders' hands, while of her seven Austria had all but two in commission. Preparations began earlier in Italy than in Austria, but under the fiery inspiration of Tegetthoff they went on rapidly, and he assumed command on May 9, while Persano did not hoist his flag until May 16. The tactical exercises of Tegetthoff were begun on June 5, and went on without interruption, while Persano did not leave Taranto until June 22, and then proceeded at five knots speed to Ancona. We do not propose to write again the history of the battle of Lissa. It was another shining exemplification of the triumph of moral strength, courage, and patriotic determination over material difficulties and disadvantages. But the Reichswehr says wisely that Austrians must not count upon finding heroes with iron hearts and iron nerves like Tegetthoff. These, indeed, they may again possess, but their calculation must be to keep a material fleet sufficient and ready.

The training of the United States North Atlantic Squadron is to be pursued this year with redoubled energy until the autumn is well advanced, or, as an American Service contemporary puts it, "there will be no let up in the exercises until the fall is well along." Little opportunity will be given to those on board to partake of the delights of the shore, for Admiral Bunce, after remaining about New York at the beginning of August, will proceed to the New England coast, but will keep carefully away from the summer resorts. He may not even go to Newport to co-operate with theofficers undergoing instruction at the Naval War College, though possibly these may be ordered on board. The Maine will go north before the manœuvres begin, but she is still in hand at the Norfolk yard. Some of her plates are indented, as is supposed either owing to coral reefs alongside the coaling wharf at Key West or to her having dragged her anchor. It is extremely doubtful if the Terror can join the squadron, for her pneumatic gear is not yet fitted, and already the authorities seem to have made up their minds that it will not work, for there is talk of replacing it by hydraulic apparatus. The squadron of exercise will, therefore, consist of the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Maine, and Texas, the cruisers New York (flag), Newark, Cincinnati, and Raleigh, the monitor Amphitrite, the ram Katahdin, and the despatch vessel Fern.

The Naval Veterans of the United States are certainly most interesting gentlemen. They are nothing if not naval, smoke their pipes and tell their yarns in quarters which are built up like the cabins or state rooms of old men-of war, and occasionally, it would appear, blossom forth in flag rank which has never been conferred upon them. At times it pleases them to hold "conventions," which we think must be very exhilarating events. They are occasions, at any rate, upon which the veterans are accustomed to evoke the practical gratitude of their countrymen. The citizens of Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Toledo and Columbus, have poured out their dollars to the extent of from 3,000 to 6,000 each, to defray the expenses of these conventions when the veterans have honoured them with visits. But pity it is to tell that the purse-strings of New York have not been loosed! When Rear-Admiral Alman went to Mayor Strong's office to find out why his application had brought no reply, he overheard the mayor say, "We cannot attend to that," as he flung the letter into the waste-paper basket. "If this is the way you treat us," he reproachfully said to the mayor, "I have nothing more to say." As he recounted the insult to his comrades, he brought down his fist on the table with a bang, and angry whisperings were heard. "I would not demean myself," he exclaimed, "and explain to any living man that the Naval Veterans should go begging for anything which is their just right." It was a proud resolve, at which he buttoned up his coat and stamped his stick upon the ground. But, as the "Army and Navy Journal" remarks, if the Naval Veterans claim only their rights, why do they glory in titles which they have never received? For, to tell the truth, "Rear-Admiral Alman" is unknown to any American "Navy List."

You take wine with your neighbour in Sweden in a peculiar manner. It is not enough that you should bow and place your glass to your lips. You must also, after having sipped the wine, bow again, or, rather you must retain the glass in your hand and, slightly bending over it, look for a moment straight in the eyes of him or her with whom you are drinking. This is the custom, and a very pretty one it is, particularly when the eyes in which it is your duty to gaze have that depth of liquid blueness which nature has bestowed upon so many maids and matrons in that northern lands.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codiactone. Increases weight and flesh by 4 caps and bounds! Rs. 4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 20.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to replace the services of Capt E F Marriot at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, and of H E the Comdr in Chief in India, with effect from the date of which he may relinquish charge of his duties as acting Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Capt S M C Schneider and Mr W T Morrison, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 8th Aug 1896, before office hours.

The Bgdr Genl Comdg Aden Divn and Political Resident at Aden has, with the approval of the Govr in Council, nominated Capt F Wadeson, Comdt of the Aden Troop, to act as Aide de Camp to the Political Resident, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut E A F Redl on three months' privilege leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L P Walsh, C I E, to be sub pro tem. Political Superintendent Savantvadi with effect from the 12th May 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Gopal Trimbak Modak, Mamlatdar, taluka Igatpuri in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr W W Wellis, Supt of the Thana Prison, was allowed privilege leave for one month from the 22nd May 1896.

Surgn Major K R Kirtikar, Civil Surgn, Thana, was placed in charge of the office of the Supt of the Thana Prison, in addition to his own duties, from the 22nd May 1896 to the 21st June 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr W W Wellis.

Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave relinquished charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur on the 3rd inst, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani relinquished charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Islampur in the Satara Dist on the 31st ult, in the afternoon, and resumed charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara on the 4th inst, in the forenoon.

Messrs C G H Fawcett, I C S, and J W A Weir, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, on the 28th ultimo, in the forenoon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, I C S, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, during the absence of Mr S Tagore, I C S, on leave or pending further orders.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr H F Carvalho, Dist Depy Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, with additional power, specified;—Mr E C Cox, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave without pay up to the 24th Oct 1896, in continuation of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 5868 dated the 19th Aug 1895.

Messrs E C Cox and J V Cooke, Dist Supt of Police, have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

Messrs W L B Souter and R P Lambert respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, on the 5th inst, in the afternoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Tapsell held charge of the Bombay Forest Survey Party, in addition to his own duties, from 25th Jan to 20th May 1896, both days inclusive.

Mr W Almond, acting Second Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Pending the return to duty of Mr Young, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint—Mr H Crawford, third Asst Collr of Customs, to act as second Asst Collr vice Mr Almond; Mr A J Wadia, acting fourth Asst Collr of Customs, to act as third Asst Collr vice Mr Crawford; Mr R P Jehangir, fifth Asst Collr of Customs, to act as fourth Asst Collr vice W Wadia; and Mr Krishnarao Narsingh, Supt, Drawback Dept, to act as fifth Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr Jehangir; and from the date of Mr Young's return to duty to appoint—Mr R J Sharman Fourth Asst Collr of Customs, to act as Asst Collr of Abkari vice Mr Almond; and Mr A J Wadia, Appraiser on Rs 400, to act as fourth Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr Sharman.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, with the sanction of H E the Govr Genl in Council, to appoint under Sec 73 of the Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1883, the following officer to be Receiver of Wrecks:—Mr R N Coghlan, Collr of Customs, Karachi for all ports in Sind except the Port of Karachi.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appoint is made:—The Rev P S Grove, B A on return from furlough, to officiate as Chaplain of Nasirabad during the absence on leave of the Rev W B Preston.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 3505, dated the 8th Aug 1896, Surgn Major J P Barry, M B, acting Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 25th Aug 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made:—Lieut Cecil Richardson to officiate as Adjt vice Capt C E Wilson, granted leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 6374, dated the 15th Nov 1892, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm Mr Govind Waman Dhapre as Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Ratnagiri.

Mr Jivanji Gulabbhai is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bulsar in the Surat Dist vice Mr Dhirajlal Bhagubhai, resigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr R P Lambert delivered over and Mr C H Longley received charge of the office of Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 1st inst, in the afternoon.

Mr A R Bonus, I C S, delivered over and Mr J H DuBoulay, I C S, received charge of the office of the First Asst Collr, Thana, on the 10th inst in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Kirpashanker Bhagwan is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Borsad in the Kaira Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Jiwanlal Pranjiwan, appointed to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kaira. He will be entitled to draw the first class Magisterial allowance from the date he takes charge at Borsad.

Rao Saheb Sakerlal Chandulal should continue to be acting Mamlatdar of Vagra until relieved by the permanent incumbent.

Central Division.

Messrs G W Hatch and D G Ommanney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Supt of Police, E D, Khandesh, on the 27th ult in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayen Khopkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Kalvan in the Nask Dist, has been granted three months furlough, and Mr Bapu Hari Godbole, B A, Head Karkun of the Baglan Taluka in the same district, is appointed act as Mamlatdar of the Kalvan Taluka during Rao Saheb Khopkar's absence or until further orders.

Southern Division.

The privilege leave for one month granted by this office Notification No 2462, dated the 10th June last, to Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, Mamlatdar of Bijapur, is converted into leave on medical certificate for two months with retrospective effect from the 7th June 1896.

Mr Gururao Venkatesh Anvatti, Head Karkun of the Bijapur Taluka, continued to act as Mamlatdar of Bijapur during the absence of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 12.)

Mr J H Toogood, Ex Engr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough to 9th Dec 1896.

Mr J C G Keddie, Dist Engr, Gaya, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Inspr of Works, Bihar Divn, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr C A Mills on three months' privilege leave or until further orders.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 15.)

Mr E St J Lawson, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd July 1896.

Mr H O Budden, Inspr of Schools, 3rd Circle, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Aug 1896.

Mr C W W Hope, Offg Depy Commr, Bara Banki, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th Aug 1896.

Major A W D Campbell, Cant Magte, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th Aug 1896.

Mr W G Willcocks, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, vice Mr E St J Lawson, granted privilege leave.

Mr F G Housden, Provincial Head Master, High School, Allahabad, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Inspr of Schools, 3rd Circle, Allahabad, in addition to his other duties, vice Mr H O Budden, granted leave.

Mr J A Norrie, Asst Settlement Officer, Bara Banki, to officiate as Depy Commr and Settlement Officer of that Dist vice Mr C W W Hope, granted leave.

Capt H G B Raitt, 7th Bengal Infy, to officiate as Cant Magte Lucknow, vice Major A W D Campbell, granted leave.

Mr J C Faunthorpe, Offg Joint Magte on return from leave, to the Naini Tal dist as Asst Commr.

Mr P G Barnard, Dist Supt of Police, on return from leave, to Mainpuri.

Mr F St G deCarteret, Offg Dist Supt of Police, on being relieved by Mr P G Barnard, from Mainpuri to Bahraich in the same capacity.

Surgn Capt W H E Woodwright, offg Civil Surgn, from Gonda to Bahraich.

Mr F E Down, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Kumaun (Naini Tal) to the Lalitpur Subdivision in the Jhansi district.

Mr F G Housdon, Provincial Head Master, High School, from Bareilly to Allahabad.

Mr G T Anthony, Ex Engr, 3rd grade is retransferred to the Etawah Divn, Lower Ganges Canal, and appointed to the charge of that division, vice Mr W H Rushton, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, granted three months privilege leave.

Hony Capt T Chapman, Asst Engr 3rd grade, Dist Engr, Allahabad, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 6th May 1896, vice Abdul Razak, Khan Sahib, deceased.

Mr J Thornhill, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Agra Division, Provincial Works, with effect from the 23rd July 1896.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Angel, Ida
Aronivici, Burih
Ardandin, Madame
Alderson, Mrs
Arthur, G
Armstrong, Leonard
Allabkhsh
Burgess, H, of Broxted
Bronover, Louisa
Brockman, E, Mrs
Baron, Solomon
Connie, J P
Carpenter, J R
Couchrin, George
Dyce, G H C, Col, C B
Dudelsak, Bruche, Madame
Decroix, Henry
Esposito, Genaro
Edwards, C W
Edwards, Mrs
Fortnne, Raval Monsieur
Floruce, Madame
Fernandez, Andrew
Guatoux, E F, Mrs
Green, Rebecca
Guriba, B B
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopall Baboo
Hill, E C
Howell, H N
Herrenkotel, Otto Von
Hill, W H, Capt
Hafiz, Ullah
Ilbery, Capt
Johnson, C, (1st B C)
Jost, Steffie, Miss
Jackson, Mrs
King, I G
Koch, Helene
Krishna Pillay
Kristnaswami Butler
Kroo, Irma
Kaufman, Alfred
Lidstone, C A
Leslie
Master, Robert
Mitchell, J
Marco, Juan
MacArthur, A
Nicolas, Pierrotti
Nicoforo, Calandricini
O'Neill, A R
O'Connor, T
Orr, A E
Ochs, E Aug
Prentice, R W
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Rankin, I R L
Roper, Mrs
Russell, George
Rajah, Ally
Stone, G, Mrs
Sylveston, E
Starkey, A
Scott, B
Sheriff, F
Scott, H H, Lieut
Schultz, E
Sukerman A
Smith-Grant, G M,
Thompson, Jas
Taylor, J Worsley
V...
Walley, T St Geo
Wendt, R
Wilkins, W Mrs
Wakefield, W B
Wilson, Mrs
Whitlway, A W
Ward, J W

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	85 79	83 90	89 93	83 73
Thursday, August 20 ...	0 40	0 19	0 46	0 6
Total..	86 19	84 9	90 39	83 79
Total fall to Aug. 20, 1895.	55 31	47 53	48 2	48 86
Total fall to Aug. 20, 1894.	70 50	56 69	57 67	49 29

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	266 12
August 18th	1 85
Total......	267 97

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·571	W	2	90·2	79·9	71	...	20·70	+1·48
Agra	29·590	SW	5	88·5	78·7	79	0·02	16·56	—8·22
Cawnpore ..	29·615	W	5	85·3	78·6	87	...	10·13	...
Allahabad...	29·600	W	7	89·3	79·3	83	0·04	16·34	—8·[illegible]
Jhansi......	29·633	WSW	2	85·1	76·7	78	0·01	28·60	+2·14
Jacobabad..	29·451	SE	8	106·4	80·6	73	..	1·85	—0·64
Karachi.....	29·505	WSW	8	84·8	78·0	96	...	*13·07	+7·82
Jeypore	29·627	SW	5	84·0	75·9	83	...	11·04	—7·08
Ajmere	29·635	SW	9	81·4	73·1	87	...	23·95	+9·64
Deesa	29·610	SW	16	86·1	75·0	93	...	24·86	+6·31
Ahmedabad	29·610	SW	4	88.2	75·6	92	0·31	30·50	...
Bhuj	29·563	WSW	20	85·4	75·9	82	...	18·99	+8·27
Rajkot......	29·641	SW	16	87·4	74·7	87	...	38·20	+16·75
Veraval	29·664	SW	18	79·5	75·8	91	...	16·03	...
Neemuch ...	29·673	WSW	16	81·3	70·6	87	0·06	27·30	+7·21
Indore......	29·691	SW	6	80·3	71·1	79	0·01	23·21	+2·82
Saugor	29·672	Calm	4	81·2	72·6	88	..	31·11	—1·08
Jubulpore ...	29·670	W	4	80·4	72·6	88	0·15	60·39	+19·72
Hoshangabad......	29·693	W	5	82·3	72·6	90	...	38·53	+2·04
Khandwa ...	29·701	WSW	9	84·2	72·6	80	0·03	30·56	+11·08
Raipur	29·650	SW	8	86·3	76·1	88	..	50·93	+17·41
Nagpur	29·680	WSW	7	87.2	74·6	82	0·04	42·10	+12·43
Amraoti......	29·710	WSW	10	87·1	71·8	84	..	26·43	+4·89
Akola	29·711	WSW	8	86·0	71·7	80	0·05	24·62	+3·39
Surat	29·680	WSW	L	84·5	79·1	83	...	40·46	+6·67
Malegaon ...	29·719	WSW	10	87·0	71·2	86	0·01	22·31	+10·53
Bombay......	29·759	SW	14	83·5	76·9	88	0·05	83·57	+29·48
Poona	29·766	WSW	17	79·1	69·4	86	0·03	25·52	+11·61
Ahmednagar	29·758	SW	14	83·3	68·9	89	..	14·84	...
Aurangabad......	29·752	SW	6	85·3	67·7	92	0·06	26·34	..
Sholapur ...	29·789	SW	12	89·7	68·0	72	...	9·75	—3·65
Ratnagiri ...	29·787	SSW	7	88·9	74·9	91	0·47	63·53	—19·78
Belgaum ...	29·819	WSW	12	76·2	65·8	92	0·08	55·11	+25·69
Goa	29·839	W	8	83·0	76·4	91	0·06	64·56	...
Karwar	29·851	W	5	84·2	76·5	91	0·13	92·16	—0·45
Mangalore..	29·880	W	3	84·3	75·9	87	...	107·25	+22·53
Calicut	29·884	NNE	10	84·2	74·5	90	0·33	85·62	+11·70
Cochin	29·897	NNE	M	84·2	76·1	87	...	72·85	+14·05
Bangalore..	29·877	SW	11	81·2	64·3	88	..	6·50	—5·32
Secunderabad......	29·762	W	10	96·6	68·9	77	0·02	16·52	—0·42
Masulipatam.	29·727	NW	13	94·1	80·1	77	..	16·12	—0·01
Bellary	29·822	W	11	92·2	71·2	61	..	2·08	—3·49
Cuddapah ...	29·804	W	G	96·1	75·3	72	...	10·51	—1·77
Madras	29·788	WNW	6	93·0	79·0	61	...	7·70	—1·09
Coimbatore..	29·864	W	4	87·4	71·3	82	...	7·95	+4·58
Trichinopoly	29·816	WNW	7	100·6	77·3	60	...	0·79	—4·64
Negapatam..	29·807	W	8	99·1	78·9	68	0·09	3·17	—3·59
Colombo......	29·878	WSW	13	85·5	80·0	80	0·17	13·14	—2·45
Aden	29·735	S	9	92·3	79·8	65	...	0·01	—0·19

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·08 (86·74); G T H=0·19 (84·09); St G H=0·18 (88·35); C P=0·05 (83·57).

* Corrected, the rainfall on the 17th being 3-40 instead of 2·20.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Cawnpore and Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Calicut and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch and 16 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Ratnagiri and Negapatam, and the minimum 3° in excess at Karwar and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Calicut. A small depression exists at and about Karachi where the weather is unsettled and rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is rather weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, thereby indicating conditions favourable for light or moderate showers on that coast. Elsewhere light local showers are only probable at present.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.................. inches	29·763
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)......	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)... ....degrees	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..................	76·8
General Directions of wind*	WSW.SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	333
Fall of Rain..	0·06
Total fall during month	19·07
" " year	83·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Aug...........	0·21

From midnight to midnight.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 1st August, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,35,369	1,98,312	4,318	3,37,999
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles..	...	...	...	3,52,761



CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this



Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.

URIC ACID.

When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.

If this Acid is removed from the Blood, RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR

There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for

RHEUMATISM,
and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.

It will pay you to bear these things in mind.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor



RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES Luxuriant Growth, Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.



BLACK MAGIC

THE ABOVE SIGNS AND ILLUSTRATION REPRESENT OILS ALCOHOLS PURIFICATION AND DISTILLATION ALL OF WHICH ARE CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF OUR
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
THE FINEST DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IN THE WORLD
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co. Ld.
SASSOON HOUSE
BOMBAY

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — TRADE MARK.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

(THE GREAT REMEDY.)
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET



The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
Twelve First Medals.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess: whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.



When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.



This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER TRUSS MOC-MAIN
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6
Consultations, prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE'S SON, CO., Ltd., London, 228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
SCIATIC, KIDNEY & other BELTS
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY SELECT AND FINE STOCK OF BINOCULARS.

"THE MILITARY BINOCULAR."

Aluminium, Light, Durable Quick Draw and Excellent Definition.



Fine Penetrating Power. Polished Aluminium or Japanned Mountings. Morocco Covered Tubes.

Price, with solid Leather Sling Case, Rs. 80.

A large assortment of BINOCULARS always in Stock, Prices ranging from Rs. 16.

"AITCHISON'S" PATENT POCKET BINOCULARS.

Superior Quality. Achromatic Lenses. Frame made entirely of Aluminium Weight 6 ozs.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

High Power Splendid Definition. Closes up to a thickness of one inch. Powerful Lenses. Suitable for Field, Opera or Marine.

Price in Solid Leather Purse Bag Rs. 60.

A long-felt want supplied.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OF



Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.



CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT
CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS



CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
by R. Tennent
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

"ATKINSON'S" "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.